THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 188

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Unions Back WPA Strike; Riggs Wins Wimbledon; New Homes Make Debut

The World's Day—At a Glance
July 7, 1939

A. F. of L. Unit Backs WPA Strike in N. Y.

NEW YORK (AP)—Thousands of WPA workers over the country continued sporadic "strikes" today against longer hours. The Building Trades Council of the American Federation of Labor in New York City led with declaration of a "strike to the finish." Some workers, however, were reported returning to their jobs to avoid being put off the WPA after the alloted five days' grace. Greater difficulties were forecast by Col. Francis C. Harrington, WPA chief at Washington, when further revision of WPA wage scales takes effect Sept. 1 under the new law. [Details: Pages 2 and 9.]

Riggs Defeats Cooke for Tennis Title

WIMBLEDON, England (AP)—Bobby Riggs of Chicago won the final set 6—2 and the match of the All-England tennis championships, considered as symbolic of the world's amateur title, 2—6, 8—6, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2 from Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., today.

Though he was within a point of losing the first two sets, Riggs pulled Cooke back almost as he liked and never really looked like a loser after the start of the fourth set. Making his debut at Wimbledon, Riggs has won 13 straight from Cooke. [Details: Sports Pages.]

Harvard Professors Try Ultra-Modern Homes

LINCOLN, Mass.—Harvard professors who believe the world stands in need of a modern type of architecture, completely divorced from the past, are moving into a colony of ultra-modern homes here, designed to establish new high standards for practical, modern living. The professors are Dr. Walter Gropius, world-renowned exponent of modernism in housing, Marcel Breuer, brought up in the modern tradition, and Walter F. Bogner, all of the Harvard School of Architecture, and James Ford, Professor of Sociology. Glass and granite walls, flagstone floors, spiral staircases, reflected light, and plywood ceilings help to differentiate these "functional" homes from the so-called "modernistic" types, which the professors say are purely "decorative" and not "practical." [Details: Page 11.]

Bay State Industries Show Upturn

Substantial recovery in some of Massachusetts' industries was portrayed today in figures of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission showing decreased payments and rising employment. Only 8,841 persons applied for benefits last week, contrasted with 10,183 the preceding week. Jobs for 1,024 were found during the week the U. C. C. reported. [Details: Page 9.]

President Approves Byrd Antarctic Voyage

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt approved today plans for an Antarctic expedition in October headed by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, retired, with the avowed purpose of claiming land there.

Following a White House conference on the $340,000 appropriation in the Interior Department bill for the purpose, Admiral Byrd said he believed the expedition would start between Oct. 1 and 15.

Educational Leader Pledges Drive for U. S. Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Endeavor to obtain Federal aid for education was pledged by Miss Amy H. Hinrichs, newly elected President of the National Education Association at its closing session here last night. The New Orleans, La., principal urged further equalization of educational opportunity. Will Hays, spokesman for the motion picture industry, declared the movies were preparing to aid education as never before. [Details: Page 4.]

World Wheat Quota Accord Sought by Aug. 1

LONDON (AP)—Plans to put world wheat production on a highly organized basis by fixing export quotas and minimum prices will be discussed today by the Preparatory Committee of the Wheat Advisory Committee. A world agreement by Aug. 1 is sought.

Germany Forms Union to Control Jews

BERLIN (AP)—The National Socialist Government set up today a new organization, "The Reich's Union of Jews in Germany." All Jews, except foreigners, must belong to the organization. Jews may attend only those schools which are under the control of the Union. [Details: Page 4.]

Hitler Tests Grenzmark, His Personal Plane

BERLIN (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler tried out his specially built personal airplane yesterday. It has a private room for him, a conference room, and is called Grenzmark.

Grenzmark (Border March) is the name applied since 1922 to a district west of Pomorze, Polish Corridor, which remained in Germany after the 1919 partitioning.

Zog Leaves Bucharest on Way to France

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—Exiled King Zog and Queen Geraldine of Albania left yesterday for the Polish port of Gdynia en route to France. The dethroned Monarch and his suite arrived July 2 from Istanbul, Turkey.

President Pays Tribute to Secretary Swanson

WASHINGTON (AP)—Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, whose passing was announced today by President Roosevelt in a statement of appreciation of his 44 years of public service, entered the Cabinet when Mr. Roosevelt took office in 1933. He was a "big navy" man, and his constant attitude was for a fleet of the "full strength allowed by existing treaties." Previously Mr. Swanson served in the Senate and House and as Governor of Virginia. [Secretary Swanson's career: Page 2.]

Neutrality Filibuster Looms in Senate

WASHINGTON (AP)—Thirty-four Senators have signed a declaration promising to fight any change in the existing neutrality law "by every honorable and legitimate means at our command," it was announced today by Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California. Formation of this big bloc was interpreted by some senators as open threat of filibuster against the Administrations desire to modify the present embargo on shipment of arms to belligerents.

Previously Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, dean of the isolationists, declared the dictators and democracies "never differ as to their foreign policy in Europe unless their interests differ," citing the Munich agreement for dismemberment of Czechoslovakia. He called for an "American policy" favoring no foreign nation. [Details Page 1.]

Hoover Urges 'No Blockade' for Food Ships

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Former President Hoover urged that food ships be guaranteed safety from attack and be allowed to go freely without blockade, also that there be no bombing of civilian populations or otherwise, save munitions works, in addressing the international convention of Christian Endeavor Societies here last night. To enforce these measures, he proposed neutral management of food ships and neutral referees to report on civilian bombings. [Details: Page 1.]

Woman Seeks Mark In World Flight

MANILA (AP) — Mrs. Clara Adams of Cincinnati, Ohio, arrived here from Hong Kong aboard the California Clipper July 7 and said she was about to establish a new record for encircling the world in 16 days using commercial airplanes.

She said she left New York June 28 aboard the Dixie Clipper on its first regular passenger flight across the Atlantic. She flew to Hong Kong aboard an Imperial Airways plane. Mrs. Adams expects to reach New York, July 14. The Clipper is due to leave Manila for San Francisco at dawn July 9.

Drive Against Old Motorcycles Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Providence, R. I., July 7

Special squads which have been posted at vantage points during the campaign against rattle-trap motorcars are now specializing in old motorcycles. There will be no let down on the automobiles, it was explained.

Sergt. Earl F. Adams, head of the police accident bureau says that of the 4,800 cars which were stopped during the campaign that about 50 per cent were found to have been operated with defective brakes.

Next week lightless bicycles will come under police attention.

A nine-year-old "jalopy" caused the city's non-fatal accident record to be broken after 99 days.

Railroads Plan To Provide Autos On Rental Basis

Rail and automobile travel, long considered arch rivals, are at last beginning to put their shoulders behind the same wheel as word is received from several of the large western railroads that plans are being made to provide automobile rental service for passengers.

The railroads, in conjunction with the rental agencies, plan not only on business travelers but also on the tourist who now is forced to drive many long and hard miles so that he may have his car at his vacation destination. With the railroads offering cars it is expected that thousands of tourists especially will take advantage of cool, fast trains to their favorite resorts and then rent a car for side trips after their arrival.

The plan, first put into practical operation here in New England by the New Haven Railroad less than a year ago, has been made quite simple. Railroad passengers may either deposit $20 at the rental agency or present identification cards through railroad or personal references.

Orders a Car

For example, a vacationist traveling by train from here to Denver, Colo., wants a car to tour that region after his arrival. All he need do is to speak to the conductor and a wire will be dispatched, free of charge, for the reservation. A free taxi cab ride from the station to the agency also is provided.

Goodrich K. Murphy, Assistant to the Passenger Traffic Manager of the New Haven Railroad, who has worked out many of the details of the plan, was enthusiastic and optimistic over the decision of the western railroads to adopt it, and declared today that the coordination of the railroads and the highway is nearer than it has been at any other previous time.

"It is necessary that every major railroad adopt it," he declared, "in order that it be operated successfully. We need to have every territory of the United States covered by this service," he said.

Widespread Agencies

The time will come, Mr. Murphy continued, when a railroad passenger may rent one of these agency cars at one point, drive 100

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Refueling in Air For Atlantic Hop Of British Boats

LONDON, July 7 (AP)—Britain's trans-Atlantic flying boats, which are expected to begin service between Southampton and Montreal in August, will take on fuel in the air during the first year of their operation, the Air Ministry and Imperial Airways announced July 6.

Imperial Airways has established bases for "tanker" planes at Botwood, Newfoundland, and Foynes, Ireland.

To get planes of limited horsepower, such as assigned to the North Atlantic route, into the air becomes a difficult problem due to the heavy fuel load which must be carried. Hence the experiment of flying tanker planes to fuel the trans-Atlantic ships through long lengths of hose permitting lightly laden take-offs. For the present no passengers will be carried.

One United States company already has begun trans-Atlantic service for passengers, mail, and express.

Britain pushes air services on vast scale in new program: Page 4.

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Hoover Urges World Ban On Civil Bombing

Also an international pact to force belligerents to keep avenues of food supply open.

CLEVELAND, July 7 (AP)—Agreements among nations to outlaw wartime blockades of food ships and the bombing of civilians were proposed by Herbert Hoover in an address last night at the International Convention of Christian Endeavor Societies.

Such agreements should provide for enforcement by neutral countries, the former President said.

"One of the impelling reasons for unceasing building of bombing planes is to prepare reprisals for blockade starving of women and children or reprisals for air attacks," Mr. Hoover said.

"This killing of women and children haunts every council table and affects every move of power politics. It drives not alone to armaments. It drives to more and more military alliances that breed war.

"Until this menace of killing women and children by food blockade and from the air is removed, there will be little relief from increasing navies and air fleets. There will be little decrease in the fear that is driving the world to its own destruction."

He proposed that all nations willing should enter an agreement:

1. That vessels laden solely with food supplies should be placed upon the same basis of immunity as hospital ships. They should go freely. Blockade should not apply to them. There should be no attack upon their passage by either warships or submarines.

2. That there shall be no bombing of civil populations and no bombing anywhere except in the field of actual fighting men on land or sea, and at works devoted strictly to munitions.

Nations who are not willing to enter such obligation will have at least declared their shameful devotion to barbarism. They will be proved outcasts from civilization.

Mr. Hoover said neutrals should become the referees "announcing in authoritative way any fouls that take place." Such an agreement, he added, should provide further:

3. That the shipment of food supplies in war to any blockaded nation may be in full cargoes under the management and jurisdiction of a commission of the neutral nations.

4. That neutral observers should be continuously in session within every belligerent

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

International Security Their Topic

Wide World

Speakers at Harris Foundation Institute at Chicago

Left to right—Prof. Walter Laves, University of Chicago; Dr. Rushton Coulborn, head of history at Atlanta University; Dr. Arthur Feiler, of graduate faculty of New School for Social Research, New York; Stanley Hornbeck of United States State Department; Arthur Sweetser, director of the League of Nations. Article on Institute sessions: Page 3.

34 Senators Back Arms Bar; Borah Pleads for Neutrality

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 7—An imposing bloc of 34 Senators today dealt a decisive and perhaps crushing blow to the Administration's hope of regaining a completely free hand in foreign policy by announcing they would filibuster against any proposal to lift the existing embargo on arms shipments to belligerents.

With over one-third of the Senate taking this pledge, removal of the embargo seems impossible. Moreover, Senators William E. Borah, (R) of Idaho, and Gerald P. Nye, (R) of North Dakota, said they interpreted the pledge also to be against passage of the House version, which would have permitted shipment of aircraft but debarred "lethal weapons" themselves. The present law, requiring the President to outlaw shipments of arms, munitions, and instruments of war would therefore remain in effect.

The group of 34 Senators is more than ample to insure the success of a filibuster if such tactics are necessary; it is, however, even more damaging in its blow to President Roosevelt's prestige. The bloc is tacitly based on an expression of distrust in the President's conduct of foreign relations. It is a larger nucleus by far than began to resist the President's Supreme Court bill in 1937, although of course the same kind of defeat for him may not follow. But when a bloc of 34 Senators really bands together, even though they remain a minority, they are generally able to have their way.

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 7—In an eloquent pleading of the noninterventionist case, Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho told the Senate the democratic powers of Europe were bound up equally with the dictators in a continuing struggle over "selfish and sinister interests," and that the American people should have none of it.

He took as his text the Munich settlement in which "Chamberlain and Hitler walked arm in arm" and negotiated a joint "murder of Czechoslovakia," and demanded repeatedly: "Wherein did they differ in their principles or foreign policies?"

"When the time comes for the dictators and the democracies to serve their own particular interests, they never differ as to their foreign policy in Europe unless their interests differ," he said.

"It is beyond our power to adjust these everlasting controversies in Europe.

Maintenance of Liberty

"Americans most generally—I presume it may be said unanimously—abhor the soulless concept of Fascism, and more than abhor the cruel conceptions of Nazism. But are we to be driven either by their threats or by their apparent rejoicings (over the House neutrality vote) to surrender or give up our conception of neutrality or the proper course for

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Border Warfare By Japan-Soviet Rages Unchecked

SHANGHAI, July 7 (AP)—Both China and Japan observed the second anniversary of the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War today. Advices from Tokyo state that the traditional moment of silence was observed at noon. Solemn services were conducted at all national shrines. Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma led the entire cabinet for a solemn service at the "Japanese Arlington."

From the Chinese side Premier H. H. Kung and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek made vigorous pronouncements declaring their intention of continuing the struggle and warning that Japan intended to use China as a springboard for mastering Asia, controlling the Pacific Ocean, and eventually dominating the world.

Meanwhile the situation at the various storm centers remains unrelieved. Severe fighting apparently had halted Japanese-Manchukuo troops today in a drive against the center of the Soviet-Mongol line, but the Japanese pushed both Mongol flanks back across the Khalka River. The undeclared border warfare was in its fourth day. Both sides are said to be well equipped with light artillery and tanks, although communications with their respective bases across the muddy plains are long.

The origin of this fighting remains obscure, but there is reason to believe that the Japanese are using it to create a diversion to hide the somewhat discouraging outlook on the mainland after two years of struggle.

At Tientsin new and drastic restrictions on export trade were announced yesterday by the Japanese-controlled Peiping Provisional Government. United States businessmen asserted that the new rules would injure lines of trade in which they are interested, especially a decree that exporters be henceforth required to purchase goods for shipment abroad with dollars of the Peiping regime's Federal Reserve Bank and show that these have been acquired at the official rate of 27 cents. This decree which had applied on only 12 products now covers all exported goods. In unofficial trading, Federal Reserve Bank dollars have sold at about 16 cents. This means a heavy increase in the cost of goods for export. The decree was aimed at forcing the Chinese Government currency out of circulation.

One circumstance that has aroused considerable interest is an official statement from Tokyo from the Director of the Army Information Bureau attacking the British with unusual bitterness, and charging that foreign agencies were providing the Chinese guerrilla forces with an inexhaustible supply of arms and munitions.

China ends two years of war without weakening. Page 5.

Turning Point Of Democracy Faces Nations

It must go either up or down, says former assistant to legal adviser of League of Nations.

By Donald O. J. Messenger
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 7—Democracy today must either go up or down—it cannot stand still in its present stage of progress, according to Dr. Max Habicht, former assistant to the Legal Adviser of the League of Nations, who lectured this morning and last night at the New England Institute of International Relations, which ends its eighth annual session on the Wellesley campus this afternoon.

If the central idea of democracy—majority rule—is not to be carried on logically until it is applied in a world federation of nations, said Dr. Habicht, then it faces a decline into oblivion for an indefinite period.

The democratic nations stand today, he declared, in much the same position as did the 13 original States of the North American Union in 1787. Economic tensions between each of them, and between them and the outside world, together with the need for common measures of defense to avoid crushing burdens of individual armaments, pointed then—as now—to union as the only practical solution.

Pressure Strong

But then, as today, pressure to preserve complete sovereignty for each State was so strong that it was only with the greatest difficulty—and by a very small majority—that union was achieved. Only the imminent danger of complete loss of sovereignty and liberty—through action by some outside world power—induced the American statesmen to agree to pool some phases of sovereignty in order to achieve security and eventual prosperity.

Asked if the case of the 13 American colonies was not different because of their common language and British background, Dr. Habicht pointed to the equally successful example of federation found in his own country, Switzerland, where 22 states of Italian, German and French languages and interests, were brought together.

As a first step toward a world federation which could eventually adjust economic tensions and population pressures for both the "have" and "have not" member nations in an equitable way, and which could raise the world standard of living by removing artificial barriers and the huge burden of armaments—through the establishment of international police—Dr. Habicht endorsed the proposal to unite 15 democracies, outlined in Clarence K. Streit's book, "Union Now."

Confirms View

"My personal experience in watching the League of Nations at work during the last 20 years confirms the point of view of Mr. Streit," he declared. "I do not see any other way out of the present confusion than of preaching the establishment, as quickly as possible, of a government above the present states. Thousands who have had the opportunity to think out international problems have come to the conclusion that a federated union alone can bring peace and order."

Mr. Streit's "great contribution to international organization" Dr. Habicht stated, "is that he has pointed out that only a super-state has the necessary tools to make satisfactory laws and enforce them." The failure to provide such legislative and enforcement machinery for the League of Nations, he said, has been the great obstacle to fulfillment of hopes for it.

Without some sacrifice peace cannot be achieved in the world today, he continued—but this sacrifice does not need to be the sacrifice made in war, which some earlier Institute speakers had declared to be essential. It must be, rather, the sacrifice of national egotism and racial pride which is required for membership in a family of nations—as it was required in establishing the United States of America.

The first step toward this objective, Dr. Habicht explained, must be to bring about a clearer concept of what democracy really is, in the great mass of citizens of the democratic nations themselves. When they really appreciate the meaning of majority rule in small communities, states and federations such as those of the United States and Switzerland, then they cannot fail to see that the same principle must logically be applied to a federation of nations, he declared.

This idea is to be developed at length along various lines at the summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley, which begins a two-week session tomorrow, with "How to Make Democracy Work" as its general theme.

At last night's lecture George Selleck, Director of the Institute, drew attention to the existence of a Boston group—World Federal Unionists, at 65 Pinckney Street—which is working to spread public interest in the "Union Now" plan in this district.

This Changing World

Danzig—Chamberlain's Assurance Puts the European Spotlight on Poland—Messages Show That the Poles Are Ready to Resist Challenge

By H. B. Elliston

Somewhere in "The Shape of Things to Come," as I recall, H. G. Wells foretells how the next war would begin. A Jewish salesman is taking the train from Berlin to Danzig. While the train is passing through the Polish Corridor, he goes into the dining car, and tops off his lunch with an orange. A pip gets stuck between his teeth, and he opens the compartment window, with the view of wrestling with it less noisily. Suddenly the pip is released, and pops out, hitting a Polish trooper in the eye. Whereupon the storm breaks over Europe. All Europe is on the alert for some such ridiculous incident. And it so happens that the scene is exactly the one that Wells chose for his flight of fancy: Danzig—the Corridor.

The key to European peace seems now to rest with the Poles, for, if Poland fights, the remainder of Europe will join in. This is now abundantly clear. On Wednesday Premier Chamberlain made the connection sure beyond any Munich peradventure. Accordingly, Poland would set the pace of Europe in meeting the next Nazi challenge to the status quo.

I think, personally, that Poland would fight at the drop of a Nazi helmet. For months past the Nazis have been trying to wear down Polish nerves as a cheap way of getting what they want. Alarums and excursions on the frontier, an anti-Polish press campaign, the ventilation of German demands—these have kept a million men under arms in Poland, ready to move whenever words give place to actions. It's an expensive business for a country that is not so rich. And it's a wearing business for people anxious to get on with their everyday work. Some people call it a "hot peace," others a "cold war," but, whatever it is, the Poles feel that they are living forever to the tune of a nutcracker suite. Yet, according to messages from Poland, and first-hand accounts received by word of mouth, the Poles are calmly waiting for Der Tag. They will fight over any Nazi provocation whether it comes from Danzig or the southern border.

* * *

What is more, the Poles expect war, and want it. They feel that the present state of things is worse than war. The feeling in Warsaw seems to be the same as the feeling I get from reading Vincent Sheean's moving new book, "Not Peace but a Sword."

Sheean, a capable reporter, writes of the Nazi "thing" (Westbrook Pegler's word) as a virus. To him the gleam of hope is that by no means all the Germans are infected with it. But, according to this reporter, the virus is spreading, and spreading beyond the confines of Germany, too. At any rate, the Poles think in this way. According to my informants, the general conviction in Poland, right or wrong, is that there can be no peace in Europe and absolutely no safety for Poland with Hitlerism in the German saddle. To such depths has international mistrust descended!

One cannot talk of Danzig as if it were only Danzig. It happens to be the point at which the British and the French have determined to check any more Nazi imperialism. But Danzig is intrinsically important to Poland—much more than most commentators seem to realize. This in spite of the fact that it doesn't belong to Poland. It is a Free City, administered by the League of Nations. Look at the map, however. There you will find Danzig at the mouth of the Vistula, part of a narrow bottle-neck of seacoast affording exit for Polish goods. The statistics reinforce the map by showing that Danzig and the Vistula are in the same situation to Poland as London and the Thames are to England.

Only a few of the statistics need be cited. In 1938 total Polish exports by weight were 155 million quintals. Some 51 millions passed through Danzig and 74 millions through Gdynia, the new Polish port adjacent to Danzig which the Poles built in the 53-mile Corridor and which saves Poland from being utterly land-locked. Of total Polish imports of 33 million quintals, 8 million passed through Danzig and 13 millions through Gdynia.

Thus, by acquiring full control over Danzig and securing a corridor to it through the Polish Corridor, Germany would be in a position to block four-fifths of Poland's exports and two-thirds of Poland's imports. This is how important the maintenance of the status quo is to Poland. A kind of Lebensraum (living space), I should say.

* * *

Of course, the status of this old Hanseatic City is an anachronism, and something should be done about it. But Poland quite rightly refused to tolerate Hitlerization because they see what Hitlerization has done to, say, Memel. This was the key to Lithuania, as Danzig is the key to Poland. Have the Nazis been content with the cession of Memel? Not in the slightest, in spite of an agreement not to make any more demands on Lithuania. The latest news speaks of a peremptory demand from Berlin claiming a participation of 60 per cent in Lithuania's foreign trade.

Much the same Fabian tactics would, doubtless, be practiced on Poland if the Nazis decided to take Danzig. The Poles, at any rate, think so, and in the circumstances you can't blame them. Guaranties have fallen by the wayside in such quantity of late years that statesmen have to clamber over them whenever they foregather. Poland will trust rather to the strength of her good right arm, and Mr. Chamberlain, apparently, isn't going to try to knock it down with an umbrella. Let us hope and pray that the combination will restrain the hotheads in Berlin, as Pilsudski restrained them in 1934, when he ended a similar situation by asking Hitler bluntly whether he wanted war.

[Note: This department will be resumed July 31 after Mr. Elliston's vacation.]

Barbers Boost 'Pineapple' Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pittsfield, Mass.

Going on the theory the more they cut, the more they should charge, Pittsfield Local 127 of the Journeymen Barbers has decreed the "crew cut" will cost customers 65 cents instead of 50 cents. The crew cut, known locally as the "pineapple," and around Cambridge as the "Harvard whiffle," is the favorite haircut of the more progressive youths in the summer.

This cut is the shortest this side of the German shaved-head type, and does not permit a part, wave, or any other kind of adornment.

Nonunion shops continue to charge 50 cents for the crew-Harvard whiffle-pineapple cut, and Union barbers are continuing the 50-cent scale for boys under 12.

Washington Sideglances

Dominoes proves favorite game on trans-Atlantic flight, and not a single one is upset — American Red Cross chief discovers that firecrackers and Pullman slumber do not mix.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Dominoes Over the Atlantic: Stephen T. Early, the President's Secretary, is back from his trans-Atlantic flight, and like other passengers, is intensely enthusiastic. He revealed a hitherto little-described detail. Passengers on the first great-circle flight, over Newfoundland and to Foynes, Ireland, spent most of their time at a curious pastime. They played dominoes. Four tables were set up. Instead of choosing bridge or any other card game, the passengers—who included members of the Senate and House, and high officials, among them R. Walton Moore, Counselor of the State Department—elected to play dominoes. Perhaps it was to show the great flying boat's stability. For not a domino was jarred or tilted from its on-edge position during the flight.

Inglorious Fourth: Diplomatic relations between Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, and certain White House reporters are definitely severed. Mr. Davis rode down from Hyde Park, N. Y. to Washington overnight on the President's train this week. It was July 4. In the Pullman compartment he occupied there is a tin cupboard into which you put your shoes from the inside, with a door in the outside corridor where the porter extracts them for shining. Certain malefactors kept putting strings of giant firecrackers into Mr. Davis's shoe box. The din within his compartment upon their explosion was terrific. The culprits have nothing against Mr. Davis, who always has been popular with the press.

The Cautious and the Adventurer: Republican Representative Jessie Sumner's description of the distinction between a liberal and a conservative (in condemning Government spending):

"Conservatives are the 'whys'; liberals are 'why-nots.'"

Waste Paper: Getting rid of an official letter or document is one of the hardest things to do in Washington. Woe to him who is inclined to put it in the wastebasket or fireplace.

Here is the procedure: Submit a report to the Archivist of the United States explaining what records you consider useless—in triplicate, with samples, if you please. The Archivist after consultations with his Council, reports to Congress whether he considers them of any permanent or historical value. A joint Senate and House committee meets and examines the lists and reports its decisions to both Houses.

If the Committee says it is all right, you have three choices: sell the papers after taking bids and give the money to the Treasury, order them destroyed, or turn them over to a private institution without cost to the Government.

First With the News: The staid old Congressional Record "scooped" all on-the-spot newspapers of the country the other night on contents of the final version of the relief bill.

Newspapermen sat around until after midnight waiting for a meeting of Senate and House conferees to break up. When it finally did, members refused to give out any information until the next day when Congress convened.

But the committee rushed its report over to the Government Printing Office and the next morning the whole thing was in the Congressional Record on all the important breakfast tables in the capital, much to the chagrin of ace reporters of news associations.

What's in a Title?: Congress undertook to clarify the title of Col. Francis C. Harrington, of the WPA. WPA has stood for Works Progress Administration which has meant nothing since the WPA ceased to be a bookkeeping agency for the Federal works program. So Congress changed its name to Work Projects Administration.

But still there is confusion. Normally, Colonel Harrington would be Administrator, but Congress gave him the title Commissioner. The House bill provided for a commission of three men instead of a single Administrator. In the Senate, the commission was eliminated but "Commissioner" remained. So henceforth it is Col. Francis C. Harrington, Commissioner of Work Projects.

Czechoslovaks at N. Y. Fair Hope for Return of Freedom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 7—Czechoslovak Americans had today again placed themselves on record for the eventual return of freedom to their country, following celebration of Czechoslovak Day in honor of John Huss, the country's religious reformer and martyr, at the New York World's Fair here yesterday.

Speakers at the observances were Col. Vladimir Hurban, Czechoslovak Minister to the United States; George J. Janecek, Czechoslovak Commissioner-General to the Fair; Robert D. Kohn, Vice-President of the Fair Corporation, and Josef Matinek, Executive Secretary of the Czechoslovak National Council. Folk songs, native dances and group calisthenics by members of the Sokol Societies were also a part of the ceremonies.

"I am proud to state without exaggeration," Colonel Hurban declared, "that we Czechs and Slovaks have given here on the grounds of the New York World's Fair the absolute proof of our vitality, of our ability to overcome unexpected obstacles and reach our goal.

"In March, in the days of deepest anxiety, while our peaceful country was occupied by a foreign power, we, here in the land of freedom, did not fall into deep, energy-draining despair. We stood erect, spirited by strongest will, to save what can be at the moment saved, and with the idea of building and of continuing our creative work.

"We decided the Czechoslovak participation in the New York World's Fair cannot be stopped by orders from Berlin. Thanks to the sentiment of the people of the United States, its Government and the World's Fair Administration, we could fulfill our task. The pavilion and our display in the Hall of Nations are the symbols of the past and of the future of Czechoslovakia.

"It is with the deepest satisfaction that I can ascertain that our endeavor was understood and valued not only by the leading men and women in the United States, but by the wide masses of the American people. Although only fragments of our national activities are presented, nevertheless they are thoroughly appreciated. This circumstance strengthens us in our struggle to free our land and people."

Mr. Janecek dedicated his country's exhibit in the Hall of Nations—an exhibit distinct from the Czechoslovak Pavilion, which was dedicated on May 31.

"This exhibit was planned to have over 3000 exhibits and an area of 5,000 square feet," he said. "Measuring materially, it would have been a complete history of our achievements during the democratic self-rule under the leadership of our great President-Liberator, Thomas Carigue Masaryk, and our second President, Dr. Eduard Benes. Today, though the exhibit is grossly incomplete, it nevertheless signified our undying belief that we still exist—as we have for thousands of years, because no one can conquer our hearts and inborn will to live in freedom and liberty."

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Dr. Benes, Dr. Alice Masaryk, and Edward J. Flynn, United States Commissioner-General to the Fair, sent telegrams regretting that they could not be at the observances.

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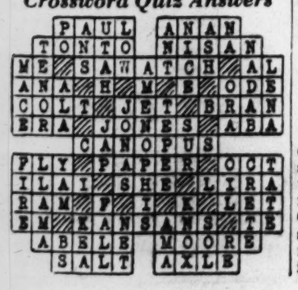

Trojan Night School Moves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Outgrowing downtown headquarters, University College, evening division of the University of Southern California, has moved to the Trojan Campus, where the 7,000 part-time students are continuing to study for degrees or for vocational self-improvement.

Imported and Native American Flavors

M-G-M Photo by Clarence S. Bull; 20th Century Fox

Ilona Massey
Singing actress from Budapest to co-star with Nelson Eddy in "Balalaika"

Henry Fonda
In costume for "Drums Along the Mohawk"

A. F. L. Officials Sanction Walkout Of WPA Workers

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Official sanction was given today for an organized "strike to the finish" of all A. F. of L. Building Trades Union members on WPA in New York City in protest against extended working hours.

Several thousand workers already had walked out spontaneously before the Building Trades council of the A. F. of L., representing 125 unions, voted unanimously to call out its members.

Strike to Finish

Council President Thomas A. Murray asserted, "We will strike to a finish on all WPA work. We recognize that the WPA Administration has no discretion in this situation. We all know that it is the law and that the only ones who can change the law are the people who made it.

"Congress has not had the foresight to envisage the effect of the change in WPA wage scales. The best way to demonstrate that effect is by the action taken here today." Murray estimated 25,000 to 30,000 who quit would be joined by an equal number.

At once, New York State Welfare Commissioner David C. Ardie announced "we are not softies and WPA workers who refuse to work will not go on home relief." A similar declaration came from William Hodson, New York City Commissioner.

Throughout the nation, workers laid down their tools yesterday (Thursday), although in some sections skilled laborers resumed their tasks, faced by Washington's order to return to work in five days or be fired, and by local warnings of no home relief for those who walked out.

Prevailing Wage

Abandonment of the "prevailing wage" principle for skilled WPA laborers, through a flat increase of working hours per month, appeared the crux of the disaffection.

Formerly, WPA workers were paid the prevailing union wage in their communities and worked only a sufficient number of hours each month to earn the WPA maximum pay.

All now are required to work 130 hours monthly, regardless of the pay. This, it is contended, would result in some skilled workers working two or three times longer for the same pay they received previously, which in the high wage area of New York ranged from $55.20 per month for common laborers to $90 for professional workers.

Building trades union officials in Cleveland, Ohio, also ordered 7,500 skilled workers to walk out, while 500 workers at a mass meeting in Duluth, Minn., decided to remain on strike with 2,500 others at least until Monday, the deadline for dismissal.

In Rochester, N. Y., the Allied Building Trades Council (A. F. of L.) voted "100 per cent support" for the walkout, and the Toledo, Ohio, council withdrew 200 to 300 craftsmen from WPA.

Strike Widely Spread

Walkouts started Wednesday when the new regulations were posted. Workers by the hundreds and thousands quit in such widely scattered places as New Haven, Conn., Fort Williams, Maine, Belleville, Ill., and its nearby Scott Field, an army post, Lowell, Lawrence and Springfield, Mass., Decatur, Chester, Ill., Coshocton, Ohio, Fort Dodge, Iowa, Key West, Fla., Seattle, Wash., San Francisco, Chicago and Granite City, Ill., and Providence, R. I.

Nevertheless, back-to-work movements were reported in other areas, and notably in the St. Louis area, the WPA director claimed that none of his 21,500 workers had quit.

Tacoma Starts Campaign To Increase City's Beauty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—To make Tacoma the "most beautiful city" in the Pacific Northwest, a "Committee of 1,000" has been organized and is now operating, with A. B. Comfort, local realtor, Chairman. Award of merit plaques are given to those completing activity in the campaign.

An Opera Star From Budapest Soon to Be Heard on Screen

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—"No, I do not think I will sing in opera any more."

The speaker was Ilona Massey, Budapest opera star, who with Nelson Eddy is being starred in the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film, "Balalaika." Miss Massey and Mr. Eddy were waiting to go before the cameras on a Culver City stage, and the talk had fallen on opera singers and singing. Miss Massey, after operatic success in Hungary has been for two years undergoing intensive training in Hollywood to take a top place in musical pictures.

"What I'm wondering," Mr. Eddy said, "is where they're going to get opera singers in the future. Youngsters just coming up are hardly going to put in the years of hard work that are necessary to successful opera presentation, when they can go around the corner in their home town and make good money singing for the neighborhood radio station. And if they happen to be very good, there's no limit to what they can make from singing for the big broadcasting chains or for the motion pictures."

"Well, what about Miss Massey, what about you—what about the other singers who are successful in pictures? Will none of you ever want to sing in opera again?" It was this question which had brought forth Miss Massey's first statement.

"In Budapest," she continued, "I work for many years as a seamstress. After that I get an opportunity in a show. I make about 60 pengo a month, $12 in American money. Later I go to the conservatory. I study singing very hard and I become an opera star. But when I am ready to do this, there is very little opera any more in Europe. There is left only the motion picture or the radio. So I come to Hollywood. I spend two years learning English, learning how to act. After all that, I think it is better if I stay in pictures."

"And you?" Mr. Eddy was asked.

"Sure, I want to sing in opera," he said. "But I can't afford it yet. I make big money in pictures, but I have to stay in them this year to pay last year's income tax. I'll go back to opera when I have earned enough so that I can afford to work at La Scala for, say, $10 a week."

* * *

American Theme

This year promises a slightly more subtle pursuit of the American theme in pictures. Not a "Nazi Spy" or a "Let Freedom Ring" this time, but two pictures, which are being legitimately launched from books which have more than proved their popularity.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer will make Kenneth Roberts' "Northwest Passage," and 20th Century-Fox will undertake Walter D. Edmonds' "Drums Along the Mohawk."

Both pictures are now in work, both concern an almost identical period in American history, both have scenes which occur in almost identical frontier country, colonial northern New York. Both—curiously—will make location trips to comparatively near-by scenes for their actual shooting. The Fox company will take a troupe of 200 to Cedar Mountain, near Cedar City, Utah; and the Metro troupe will go to southern Idaho for similar backgrounds.

More curious still, perhaps, is the fact that the Fox film, which concerns the Mohawk valley, deals with ancestors of the star who will play the leading role. Henry Fonda's Mayflower great-great-great grandfather, Jellis Douwse Fonda, settled in a place called Beverwyck, now known as Albany. His son moved to Lubberde-Land, now Troy, others to wilderness spots later to become Schenectady and Fonda, N. Y. The last named of these, then called Caughnawaga, has an important relation to the Edmonds tale, and will figure largely in the film. Fonda's immediate family moved to Omaha where he was born.

Fonda and Edmonds, incidentally, are old friends, Fonda having played in one of the writer's stage presentations.

Robert Young has replaced Robert Taylor in the Kenneth Roberts story, chiefly because Metro decided at the last minute that it didn't want to tie up two such big stars as Spencer Tracy and Taylor in the same picture for so many months. Profits are much greater by dividing them. Tracy, of course, has been slated for the picture from the start.

Headliners to Honor Dozen For News 'Beats' During Year

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 7 (AP)—Twelve newspapermen, photographers, newsreel men, and radio newscasters will be awarded gold plaques by the National Headliners' Club here July 15 for outstanding work in their respective fields during the past year.

Arthur Robb, editor of Editor & Publisher and chairman of the Club's Committee on Awards, said Frank L. Toughill of the Philadelphia Record would receive the plaque for "the best exclusive reporting in the domestic field." Mr. Robb said Mr. Toughill won the award with his reporting of the "murder-for-insurance" ring's activities in Philadelphia.

Award for "the best exclusive news reporting in the foreign field" was given to Reynolds Packard of the United Press for work during the Czechoslovakian crisis last September, and the medal for "the best news picture" was awarded to Howard Jones, formerly of the Knoxville Journal, for a picture taken while his subject, a politician, fired a revolver at him.

Runyon and Broun Honored

Damon Runyon was given an award for his "consistently outstanding work as a writer of feature stories," and Heywood Broun for "the consistently high literary quality of his column," and particularly a column slugged "Lost Souls at Sea."

John Knott of the Dallas News will be cited for "outstanding work as a cartoonist," and Jack Knell of Radio Station WEEI, Boston, will receive an award for his eyewitness account of the rescue of survivors from the submarine Squalus.

A gold plaque will go to the New York World-Telegram for its exposé of former Federal Judge Martin T. Manton's financial affairs, which, the Award Committee said, "resulted in his arrest and conviction."

The New York Journal-American also will receive a plaque for having enacted by the New York Legislature a new lunacy law "which may become a model for other states."

A posthumous award will be given the late Marlen E. Pew for "his distinguished service to the American newspaper profession." Mr. Pew was editor of Editor & Publisher for 13 years.

Bombing of Canton

For newsreel shots of the bombing and capture of Canton, China, the award for "the best newsreel in the foreign field" went to A. T. Hull, Jr., of Pathe News. Al Brick of Fox Movietone News won the domestic newsreel award with his shot showing the fatal injury of Capt. A. I. T. Roark of the British polo team at Monterey, Calif.

Plaques will be presented at the sixth annual banquet of the Headliners' Club here in connection with the Headliners' frolic. The three-day frolic will be attended by 200 outstanding newspaper, newsreel, and radio men from all over the country.

Swanson Served State and Nation Nearly 50 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 7—Claude Augustus Swanson, Secretary of Navy since 1933, member of the House from 1893 to 1906, Governor of Virginia until 1910, United States Senator from 1910 to 1933, passed on at the Rapidan Camp in the Blue Ridge Mountains of his native State today.

Secretary Swanson had nearly reached the half century of public service, with a record few men can equal today. He was 77 years of age. All Washington, contemplating his career, recalled and compared him with the great Virginians of the past who served their country so diligently and so long.

President's Tribute

President Roosevelt gave but one of the countless testimonials showered upon Secretary Swanson's memory. The Chief Executive said:

"It is with profound sorrow that I have learned of the death today at the Rapidan Camp, Virginia, of the greatly loved Claude A. Swanson.

"I join with the entire country in mourning him as one whose many years of faithful service to the nation have endeared him to all. His wise counsel and his philosophic understanding of human problems will live after him in the hearts and minds of those of us who have had the privilege of being his associates.

"He brought to the public service not only ability and integrity but a loyalty to principle and to duty from which no consideration could move him. By his example he has provided an inspiration for all public servants. I personally mourn the passing of a steadfast and intimate friend."

Post Was His

Behind the outward facts of Secretary Swanson's recent career lies a rare, a touching, and a pointed story. First, the Virginia Senator was made Secretary of Navy because of the close personal attachment and gratitude of President Roosevelt. He was, moreover, the ranking Congressional Democrat in naval affairs; during the Wilson Administration he had been Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, and a close associate of Mr. Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of Navy, who placed great reliance on Chairman Swanson during those years, and never forgot his services.

But for several years now, Secretary Swanson had been incapacitated. He was able to attend Cabinet meetings or go to the Navy Department only with an attendant. Many times the question of his resignation arose; always President Roosevelt insisted that Secretary Swanson would remain in his post until he himself chose to withdraw.

It would often have been convenient for President Roosevelt to reward some politician with this job. He never did so, and never contemplated doing so during the years of Secretary Swanson's incapacity.

Wartime Activity

There were many high spots in the Virginian's career. Doubtless the highest was his wartime Chairmanship of the Naval Affairs Committee, during a period when more naval building was under way and more naval affairs at stake than ever before in American history. He was also a delegate to the World Disarmament Conference at Geneva, in 1932, where he did useful service. He was appointed to that delegation by former President Hoover.

Charles Edison, Assistant and often Acting Secretary of Navy, may be promoted to the Secretaryship. On the other hand, some elaborate political calculations may be involved. Gov. Lloyd C. Stark, (D) of Missouri, an Annapolis graduate, is a friend of President Roosevelt and has long been anxious to become Secretary of Navy. His recent successes in the clean up of the Pendergast machine have greatly enhanced his local and national prestige and reputation. Governor Stark is a moderate New Dealer, a well-regarded Democrat from a significant midwestern state. Elevated to the Cabinet, his reputation might grow still further and he might be in the running as a compromise Presidential nominee next year.

America Chided For Fascist Ways

BOULDER, Colo. (AP)—Declaring it "a fallacy that Americans are attached to democracy," a Colorado educator described Fascist elements in America as both "powerful and deep-seated."

Such elements, Dr. Harold Benjamin told a University of Colorado student audience, "are as old as our general convention that property rights hold precedence over the right of men to work and children to eat. They are as respectable as the American Manufacturers' Association and the United States Chamber of Commerce."

Now Dean of the University's summer session here, Dr. Benjamin will join the University of Maryland faculty in September. He spoke of Americans as "the most standardized and docile people in the world, in spite of a belief commonly held in certain intellectual circles that the people of the United States will resist regimentation."

Mexican-American Gate

LOS ANGELES—At Tijuana and at Mexicali, the Mexico-United States border is open 24 hours a day, reports the Automobile Club of Southern California.

Abolition of Wage Differential Tackled by WPA Commissioner

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 7—Despite the present wave of WPA strikes over the country, Col. Francis C. Harrington, Works Projects Commissioner, is not so much concerned over the protested 130-hour work month as he is over the other relief policy changes to become effective Sept. 1.

The WPA chief himself, recommended to Congress the uniform working month of 130 hours for purposes of organization efficiency, but he flatly opposed the two changes that he dreads the most.

They are:

1. Elimination of geographical differentials in WPA wages which will mean a reduction in Northern States to offset increases in the South.

2. Furloughing for 30 days of 600,000 or more workers who have been on thhe WPA for 18 months or more.

The first provision was inserted by Southern Senators, despite complaints by Southern farmers in the past of inability to get farm labor because of WPA competition.

"Professional" Class Aimed At

The second was put in by the House in an effort to get at the WPA "professional"—the person who is content to make a living there rather than seek private employment.

Describing these two provisions as presenting the biggest problems "right in front of us," Colonel Harrington disclosed that his staff is already at work on the "terribly complicated problem" of revising its wage scale from a geographic and population basis to a cost-of-living rating. Admitting that statistics collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Department of Agriculture are not comprehensive, he said the WPA would "just have to use what we have and then make changes later on."

The law requires the present average security wage of about $52.50 a month to be maintained. In the North, it is estimated pay cuts will be between $5 and $10 a month, and in the South, they will rise accordingly.

Colonel Harrington did not discuss the wisdom of bringing WPA wages in the South more nearly in line with those in the North. He talked only of the administrative difficulties of adjusting wage rates.

Local Contribution Averaged

Another provision of the new law involving considerable adjustment is the 25 per cent local contribution to all projects, but that section does not become effective until Jan. 1 and is made less severe by the fact that the 25 per cent can be an average for a state rather than for any city or town.

As he is doing in the present strike crisis, Colonel Harrington will take the position that all these changes were effected by Congress and the WPA has no choice but to carry on the law.

Colonel Harrington prefers to call the present walkouts "work stoppages," rather than strikes. A strike, he says, is for the purpose of opening negotiations on working conditions but in this case, there is no one in a position to negotiate as far as the Government is concerned. The only recourse is to get Congress to change the law.

50,000 Workers "On Strike"

There have been many WPA strikes in the past, when rolls were ordered cut, but never such a concerted walkout as at present. It is estimated that as many as 50,000 workers are involved. Instrumental in the situation are various labor unions. In New York City, local unions of the A. F. of L.'s Building Trades Department voted to strike on skilled labor projects. In Washington, the Workers' Alliance, an all-WPA union, sent instructions to its 1,800 locals to join with and support all sections of organized labor in any community in WPA work stoppage or "other necessary orderly action." Its newly organized rival, the Workers' Security League, has announced that it too is participating in the strikes.

Strike activity is increasing in the face of Colonel Harrington's ultimatium that any worker who absents himself from the project for five days will be out of a job. With the continuing cuts going on at the present time, it may be difficult for some such persons to get back on projects, though the union presumably would use its influence to see that they are reemployed after the five days have elapsed.

Hague's 'I Am the Law' Rule Lifted by Liberal Revisions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 7—A smiling and amenable Mayor Frank Hague today had implemented the writing into the statutes of this free speech storm center, sweeping concessions to the outcome of the famous injunction suit against his "I-am-the-law" policy by the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Civil Liberties Union that remove restrictions on small street meetings. The liberalizing revision, the Mayor disclosed, was the result of collaboration between his personal counsel, Charles Herschenstein, Dean Spaulding Frazer, of the Newark College of Law, who successfully contested the constitutionality of the old Jersey City ordinance and was upheld by the Supreme Court, and counsel for the Civil Liberties Union.

As finally passed, the new speech and assembly ordinance does not even require permits for small meetings outside industrial plants, although the Mayor did stipulate, with Mr. Frazer's assent, that organization meetings at factories must be held at least 50 feet away from the main factory entrance and during lunch hours.

"We turn the streets over to the people," Mayor Hague said to Dean Frazer as the meeting of the City Commission adjourned. "The purpose of this amendment is to permit any one to talk on all the corners in the city.

"We have no desire to limit free speech. The Supreme Court has spoken, and we want to comply in every way with the decision of the court."

As steadfastly amiable during these proceedings as he had been hostile when the issue was in Court, the Mayor submitted to minute questioning by Mr. Frazer regarding the purport of the "free speech" ordinance. Was it clear, he asked the Mayor, that no permits were to be required of Labor Organizers distributing literature or addressing employes at factory gates.

"Oh, no," Mayor Hague assured him. "That's not a meeting. If those men want to approach the gentlemen and give them leaflets, or say to them, 'we have a program that will benefit you,' that's all right."

The several hundred spectators to the adoption likewise heard the Mayor characterize the provision which still requires a permit for meetings as a formality, not a weapon for restriction.

The new ordinance, like the old, designates Bergen Square, Pershing Field, City Hall Plaza and Ferris Triangle as "meeting places" where a four-day waiting period is still the rule before a meeting may be held, but, excepting Journal Square, business hub of the city, where no meetings, even of the Hague political machine, may be held, there are no restrictions on assembling anywhere at any time during the year upon 24 hours' notice. The notification of intent to meet was "necessary to see that meetings were not duplicated and police could provide protection," the Mayor explained, emphasizing that permission would not be denied any group.

Previously the four-day waiting period for a permit before a meeting had been enforced throughout the city and the period of public meetings in political campaigns had been limited to four weeks prior to elections.

The ordinance further provides for appeal to the city commission against refusal by the Commissioner of Public Safety to issue a permit for a meeting.

Memphis Police in Dark On Traffic Light Puzzle

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Memphis police have pondered this question for years:

Why do bulbs used in green traffic lights burn out three times as fast as identical bulbs in the red and amber signals?

It's true in almost every instance, says C. V. Stanker, superintendent of fire and police signals. He theorizes it might be that because the green bulb is at the bottom of the signal it is closer to the street and therefore subjected to greater degrees of heat.

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Behind the Headlines

Mass migration solves minorities problem in Tirol—Will region retain its charm?

Mass migration is the solution Germany and Italy have worked out for solving the minorities problem in South Tirol. Germans who used to be Austrians, living in this area which is now Italian, are to be transferred bag and baggage to Germany, and their places taken by Italians.

The arrangement is in keeping with the doctrine of self-determination, and it removes perhaps the most serious obstacles of complete understanding between the two Axis powers.

South Tirol will cease to be German in speech, and population and become thoroughly Italian. It will be difficult to think of any part of Tirol as anything but German, or Austrian. Will shorts and suspenders and cockaded hats be supplanted by a typically Italian costume? Will the new Tiroleans sing Italian opera as they sport among the lofty peaks, instead of German songs? Above all, will they yodel?

Will Italian Tiroleans Yodel?

China's Fourth of July

H. H. Kung, President of the Executive Yuan of China, speaking to the people of the United States over the radio on Independence Day, seized the opportunity to point out that China is now fighting its war of independence. From the provisional Capital, Chungking, away off in the interior of Asia, his voice floated into American homes on the national holiday, striking a responsive chord in the thoughts of many who sympathize with the young Republic in its present difficulties.

When the 13 American Colonies of Great Britain were fighting their war for independence, there was no way for George Washington or one of his generals to make his voice heard by sympathizers in Europe. The radio has opened up wide new channels for anyone who has a message of liberty and courage to deliver.

The United States is on such good terms with Great Britain we marvel at the change since Revolutionary days. What Owen Wister called "the ancient grudge" has practically been forgotten. Here's hoping for the day when a free China will be on equally good terms with a friendly Japan, and cordial amity will take the place of enmity.

Swiss Show Way

"The questions of majorities or minorities and the conflicts over them do not exist among us," remarked a statesman of a polyglot European nation the other day. When a political leader in a country of three distinct racial stocks and at least four languages can make a statement like that, it deserves looking into. For in many nations the air is rent with cries and shouts about the rights, or denial of the rights, of minorities.

America observing Fourth hears radio plea that China is fighting its War of Independence.

The speaker was Edmund Schulthess, former President of the Swiss Confederation. He was welcoming distinguished visitors to the Zurich Exposition—for Zurich, like New York and San Francisco, is having a fair this year. What Mr. Schulthess said is perfectly true. Switzerland, which is made up of German, French, Italian racial elements, has no problem of racial minorities, such as vex some countries which are much more homogeneous.

Tolerance Succeeds

How have the Swiss done it? Fundamentally, by cultivating the virtue of tolerance, by realizing it is possible for those of different races, national origins, and languages to live peaceably together, and to govern themselves for the common good.

The Swiss have evolved a system of government, essentially the same system that prevails in the United States, which makes this possible. It is the federal system. Switzerland began in 1291 as a federation of three little cantons. The United States took form in 1789 as a federation of 13 states which, like the Swiss cantons 500 years earlier, had just won their independence from outside domination.

Both the Swiss and American federations have grown. Both have passed through trials and at times have been threatened with dissolution. But the federal system is elastic. By giving certain powers to a central authority and retaining others in the hands of local bodies, a federal system of government attains two apparently, but not actually, opposite ideals. It provides national unity in all essential matters, while leaving a kindly latitude for local differences.

To its Federal Constitution the United States owes its continued strength and unity. To its federal scheme of organization the Swiss Republic owes its freedom from minority problems.

Rex Miller

Where Trod the Melancholy Dane

London News Agency; Yvonne Gregory, London

Kronborg Castle, Elsinore

This scene shows the opening performance of "Hamlet" by the Old Vic Company headed by Laurence Olivier as "Hamlet" and Vivienne Leigh as "Ophelia" in the open courtyard of the castle in Denmark which was the original setting of Shakespeare's tragedy. Inset: John Gielgud as "Hamlet."

Good Roads Bring Tourists And Wealth to Mississippi

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss. — Good roads and a little energetic promotion work have put Mississippi definitely on the tourist map at last. This once little visited state has checked up on its first year of sizable tourist trade, with astonishing results, even to itself.

During 1938, J. B. Keith, Assistant Motor Vehicle Commissioner finds, tourists in Mississippi traveled some 171,000,000 miles. He estimates these travelers paid $855,000 to the State in gasoline taxes alone. Altogether $2,850,000 was spent in the purchase of 14,250,000 gallons of gasoline.

In March of this year, the gasoline and oil tax receipts reached their highest peak in history, exceeding $1,000,000 for the first time during that month in the Collection Department's history. They also showed a gain of 38.6 per cent over the returns for March, 1936 which was the year Gov. Hugh L. White's administration began.

The Jackson Chamber of Commerce estimates over 8,400 cars a day come into Jackson. About 549 of these are out-of-state cars and the remainder are from other counties in the State, according to W. W. Black, Secretary. He estimates that tourist trade in Mississippi is worth about $2,500,000 a year, or between $7,000 to $8,000 a day.

Mr. Black also said a national tourist bureau estimated tourist business in Mississippi during 1938 at the much higher figure of $21,000,000. Largely responsible for this is the State's $90,000,000 highway system which is now being completed.

Special revenues collected by the State Tax Commission, such as general retail tax, income tax, inheritance tax, etc., increased from $11,570,279.87 in 1937 to $11,638,136.41 or almost $70,000. Sales tax receipts for retail sales in hotels and cafes reveal noticeable increases each year. For March, 1936, before the Advertising Commission began its tourist promotion, retail sales in hotels and cafes were $823,239. This figure increased in March, 1937, after the Commission's first tourist campaign, to a total of $1,052,194. For March, 1938, it reached a total of $1,187,202.50 and for March, 1939, $1,249,523. Retail sales for hotels and cafes in March, 1939 reveal a gain of 51 per cent over those for March, 1936.

Tourists Finding Old Mexico An Attractive Vacation Area

Tour-a-bouts

By the Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Old Mexico has become increasingly popular with vacationists during the past five years and more and more tours to out of the way places in this interesting and charming country are being arranged by many of the leading travel companies.

One of the outstanding places on the vacationists' itinerary today is Taxco, a little town high in the mountains. The American Express Company includes Taxco in its Mexican tours as an added feature. Because of its unusual beauty, its magnificent Cathedral built by the French silver king, Borda, its salmon colored houses, its narrow streets cobbled in old Aztec patterns and its air of peace, the Mexican Government now sedulously preserves Taxco and will let no house be built which does not conform in architecture and general appearance to the rest of the town.

Taxco will be used as the final climax of the two-week American Express tours, which start from Chicago every Sunday and include Mexico City, Toluca, Puebla, Cholula, the Pyramids, Guadalupe, Xochimilco, and Cuernavaca. The tour parties will travel on the Wabash Railway to St. Louis, and from there will ride in the de luxe Sunshine Special, operated jointly by the Missouri Pacific and the National Railways of Mexico.

* * *

A trip to the Norwegian fjords free! That's what is awaiting travelers who voyage to Europe at the new late summer rates, according to Peter Berge, General Manager of the Norwegian America Line. Beginning on Aug. 7, the excursion rates will reduce fare about 25 per cent in tourist and third class. And, says Mr. Berge, the saving should be put into travel pleasure—or a trip through these Norwegian fjords.

* * *

That new ice skating rink at Sun Valley, one of the largest in the United States, is in full swing, according to an announcement from W. M. Jeffers, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, thus giving Sun Valley outdoor ice skating the year 'round. The difference between this rink and others is that it is completely outside and requires no building in which to house it. This enables the skater to have all the benefit of Sun Valley's beneficial sunshine. A new mechanical development permits the formation of real ice on the rink in sunshine.

* * *

An additional day of sightseeing in Colorado to Burlington Escorted Tours is now available because of faster service between Chicago and Denver. Tour parties formerly left Chicago Sunday mornings and reached Denver Monday noon. Now, thanks to the inauguration of the fast Overnite Denverite by the Burlington, they leave Chicago at 4 p. m. Saturdays and reach Denver at 8:20 a. m. Sunday. The Burlington offers six different escorted, all-expense tours to Colorado, ranging from one week to 12 days.

* * *

The new superliner Queen Elizabeth, companion ship of the Queen Mary, will leave Southampton on its maiden voyage to the United States Wednesday, April 24, 1940, it was announced recently by the Cunard White Star Line.

* * *

Sports events and festivals will hold the spotlight during this month for West Michigan resorters and tourists. Water events take up a good portion of the calendar and there are such unusual events as the annual Indian Naming Ceremony to attract the visitors. Each year the Indians of Harbor Springs region select some white person whom they honor for what he has done for the Indian race and bestow upon him an Indian name amid traditional ceremonies.

Michigan Sets Wilderness Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—If you have the urge to pile a picnic basket in the trunk of your car and hit the open road in Michigan, you won't have to travel far to find just the right sort of spot to stop and partake of the contents of the basket. There are some 3,000 cleared spots along Michigan highways furnished with rustic tables, benches, and refuse cans, all shellacked and painted a woodsy green.

For about five years Michigan has been giving attention to the needs of folks who like to picnic along the road, or find it convenient while on long trips to take their meals in this fashion. The state is a pioneer in this field.

Rustic roadside tables have been set up under big elms or built near clusters of smaller trees along hundreds of roads, according to Harry C. Coons, Chief Engineer of the Michigan State Highway Department. In fact this State found that the roadside tables they built a few years ago, even though they were rather crude affairs made of boards, were so popular that the number has been multiplied many times.

Michigan has also gone in for roadside parks. More than 130 of these are ready this summer for families seeking a short outing, Mr. Coons said. They are usually mapped out along a stream of water where there is a flowing well or spring. Some have pumps. All have fireside stoves made of cobblestones or brick with removable grates, he said.

Michigan is not only seeking to make outings and vacations more enjoyable but it is setting out to give plenty of information to those driving in from other states. Tourist lodges built just over the state line to interest incoming travelers have been so useful that more are planned, Mr. Coons said. One of these lodges, built just over the Indiana line a few years ago, has a total registration of 135,000, most of them people asking where to go and how.

Cincinnati to Pay Record Low Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio — With a new low in the rate of interest charged for money borrowed, this city has again reaped a new high reward for its good, businesslike government and sound financial operation.

A rate of 1.696 per cent was offered and accepted for an issue of $750,000 refunding 20-year term bonds, the lowest rate this city has ever had to pay for the money it borrowed and, as far as officials here can determine, a record low in the history of municipal finance.

The bonds go for refunding Cincinnati Southern Railway (the city's own railroad) bonds now commanding a rate of 4 per cent, thereby effecting a substantial saving for the city. The best rate secured prior to this was 1.859 per cent.

Peace in Pacific Area Is Declared Task for the U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Though bound by the limitations of the principle of racial leadership, a talk here July 7 by Dr. Rushton Coulborn, international relations authority, served to bring out pointedly the responsibilities of the United States, jointly with Britain, of maintaining world peace. Dr. Coulborn's plea for extension of this country's sphere of influence grew from the premise that world problems are to be solved only under Anglo-Saxon leadership.

Decline of British authority under appeasement "mistakes," Dr. Coulborn told the Harris Foundation Institute at the University of Chicago, makes it vital for world peace that the United States extend the Monroe Doctrine throughout the entire Pacific area. While Britain fights against further aggression and restores leadership in the Mediterranean, Africa, and the Near and Middle East, he declared, the United States must be responsible for the rest of the world, meaning chiefly, of course, Asia.

Dr. Coulborn, former vice-principal of Sussex House, London diplomatic training school, and now head of the history department at Atlanta University, attributed part of the responsibility for the present strained situation in the Far East to the United States.

Washington policy, he said, was wrong in two particulars; the first that the United States did not overtly and clearly take over a part of Britain's Far Eastern rights and duties; the second, that both the United States and Britain accepted Japan's word for her good behavior and agreed to make it difficult for themselves to intervene.

Dr. Coulborn urged that the United States, under extension of the Monroe Doctrine, "demand that Canada, Australia, and New Zealand co-operate in the task of preserving peace in the Pacific."

"Britain will have her work cut out to maintain her leadership from the Baltic to the Cape of Good Hope," he said. "In the last resort the United States may have to help her there in her own territory. The United States must assume world leadership."

Los Angeles Population Estimated at 2,750,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Population figures for Los Angeles just accepted by the County Board of Supervisors show that this will be just about the first decade since the Nation discovered the community's potentialities that the population hasn't doubled. Records show the population as 101,454 in 1890, 170,298 in 1900, 504,131 in 1910, 936,455 in 1920, 2,208,492 in 1930, and 2,750,000 estimated today.

'Hamlet' at Elsinore Castle Puts 'Dane' in Authentic Set

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ELSINORE, Denmark, July 7— The ancient castle of Elsinore, which Shakespeare made the scene of "Hamlet," last night saw the first of a series of eight performances of the play, in which Hamlet himself was represented by John Gielgud, most famous of the younger school of English actors, and Ophelia by Fay Compton.

Mr. Gielgud declared that the castle at Elsinore was not quite what he had expected. He had, he declared, formed a picture of a dark and gloomy fortress, with heavy ramparts and a great platform etched against a black and stormy sky. Instead, he found Elsinore was almost like an Oxford quadrangle; it reminded him of his strolls through Oxford colleges when he appeared in J. B. Fagan's repertory company at the Oxford Playhouse, in his early days as an actor.

Yesterday's performance was largely due to the care with which Mr. Gielgud has prepared his production. Some weeks ago Mr. Gielgud flew over to Denmark for a hurried glance at Elsinore, which is a seaport with extensive shipbuilding yards. Here was born Saxo Grammaticus, from whom Shakespeare got the story of Hamlet.

Its chief memento of the past is the Gothic Kronenberg Castle, which was built in the time of Frederick II, towards the end of the sixteenth century, and restored 302 years ago by Christian IV, after it had been damaged by fire.

Mr. Gielgud's production was quite unlike anything he has previously presented in either New York or London. His aim, said Mr. Gielgud, was to secure an effect of pageantry like that of the Field of Cloth of Gold where Henry VIII met Francis I of France in 1520. To this end he had hung the castle walls with gaily colored banners. Architecture, he says, except by rare and happy chance, does not harmonize with costumes, so the specially prepared stage, with the castle behind it, was decorated with curtains and hangings.

This is the second visit that English players have made to Elsinore. Two years ago Laurence Olivier, now in Hollywood, appeared as Hamlet, with Vivien Leigh as Ophelia. Twelve months ago a German company came here. Mr. Gielgud's visit is under the auspices of the British Council and the Danish Hamlet Festival Committee.

Immediately before coming to Denmark Mr. Gielgud brought to an end the history of the Lyceum Theater, London, Irving's famous home, with half a dozen performances of "Hamlet." The Lyceum is shortly to be pulled down, and special permission had to be obtained from the London County Council before "Hamlet" could be presented there. After a holiday, Mr. Gielgud plans to present in London Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest." At some date in the future it is possible that he may act in a new version of Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities."

30,000-Mile, Three-Year Voyage Finished as Vanora Reaches N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 7 — The Vanora, 80-foot ketch owned by Mrs. Marion Rice Hart, is moored at the Seventy-ninth Street boat basin today after a 30,000-mile voyage.

Mrs. Hart left her villa in France three years ago in favor of this vagabond excursion, bought the Vanora at Cowes, England, and set sail. Through the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, with a stop over at the Dream Isles of the South Pacific, she sailed, and thence onward to Australia and New Zealand, across the Pacific to the West Coast of South America, through the Straits of Magellan, and around the East Coast of South America to New York.

Mrs. Hart would have to travel across the Atlantic Ocean to actually complete a round-the-world voyage, but she said she would not make the voyage just to say she had traveled the globe, recalling that since she had covered 5,000 miles more than a complete circuit of the earth would be, she would "let it go at that" and settle down here.

The trip had been serene for the most part, she added. Paul Periez, of Hollywood, Calif., and John Smith, of Bath, England, accompanied Mrs. Hart from start to finish of the voyage, while Gregory Hendren, Bob Finlayson, Jim Alexander, of Pittsburgh, and Duncan Mathesson, a professional seaman, were taken on at Auckland, New Zealand.

Mrs. Hart is the daughter of the late Isaac L. Rice, wealthy promoter of submarines, electric cars and a score of other innovations at the turn of the century.

Seaside Holiday for Britons Provided at Low-Cost Camps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Holiday camps, providing full seaside vacations at low cost for many who might otherwise only get a few days away from home, have sprung to popularity here.

Thirty years ago holiday camps were practically unknown in Great Britain. Today there are more than 250 permanent establishments with accommodation for approximately 500,000 visitors.

These camps are scattered all over the country. In fact, there is scarcely a well-known holiday area without its camp. For an explanation of the remarkable growth of this new holiday movement in which private enterprise has sunk several million pounds of capital, one has only to observe the marked tendency on the part of the average Britisher to spend every minute of his leisure out-of-doors.

Fit for a Millionaire

This "mass holiday" has the advantage of being comparatively cheap. But, at the same time, it offers facilities for amusement and recreation which the vacationists feel would do credit to a millionaire.

The modern holiday camp contains so many "home comforts" that camping includes among its enthusiasts thousands of people who, in the ordinary way, would never entertain the idea of having canvas for their roof or sleeping on a ground-sheet.

Separate chalets each equipped with electric light, hot and cold running water, and well-sprung beds are features of the newest camps which can accommodate as many as 1,700 holiday makers at a time. Inspired with the idea that their guests should not have a "dull moment," the camp promoters have provided in a generous manner for the communal needs.

There are restaurants, lounges, and ballrooms; some have even got their own swimming pools. Visitors can indulge in almost every kind of sport, not merely as watchers, but as actual participants. Physical training classes under experts, boxing lessons by former ring champions, and opportunities to improve one's tennis, are just a few of the facilities that are available.

Children, Too

Even children have not been forgotten. Mothers can leave their "toddlers" in the safe surroundings of a nursery with the knowledge that they will be well cared for.

Apart from providing outdoor holidays for large number of people at prices which they can afford to pay, these holiday camps give employment, during the season, to thousands of workers. Although everybody hopes that it will not be necessary, the fact has not been lost sight of that, in the event of a national emergency, the camps would be exceedingly useful in housing persons evacuated from vulnerable areas.

This latter factor is likely to encourage a still further substantial increase in the number of camps. It will also assist to dispose of any opposition of a serious character from seaside boarding-house keepers who might feel that their own livelihood was threatened by what the Axis Powers describe as "encirclement."

'Methodist Action' Program Drafted

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y., (AP) —Bishops and other leaders of the Methodist Episcopal Church decided July 6 to conduct a year's program of "Methodist action" under leadership of the Million Unit Fellowship Conference.

The program, they said, is designed to "deepen spiritual and evangelistic interests, increase average attendance at Sunday church schools, bring youth into more active church work, and strengthen schools and colleges."

The decision was reached by bishops, national secretaries and missionary executives of the northern branch of the newly organized church, gathered here this week for a series of conferences.

The Million Unit Fellowship Conference which will lead the year's program, was authorized by the General Conference and is under direction of Bishops. Its official function is described as "for the inspiration and renewal of personal devotion to the ideals, life and social standards of Christ and to the world mission of his chosen church."

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Teachers Hear Rousing Call to Serve

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., July 7—Because "a child grows up but once," the Nation's most vital industry — education and thereby the preparation of youth for citizenship tomorrow—must hold its torch higher that more may see and learn how to become free, self-supporting, justice-demanding individuals.

This goal, placed in the form of a challenge not only to teachers gathered here at the final sessions of the seventy-seventh convention of the National Education Association, but to all citizens of the country, was outlined in a rousing extemporaneous address by the in-coming President of the Association, Miss Amy H. Hinrichs of New Orleans, La., as she accepted the gavel for 1939-40.

The convention theme has been "The Teachers' Responsibility" and Miss Hinrichs pledged herself and the 201,682 members of this strong educational force to "guard what we have already achieved and to improve and equalize the education of all American children."

Truthful Education

Miss Hinrichs took over the N. E. A. gavel from Reuben T. Shaw of Philadelphia, last year's President, who has constantly stressed that teachers and public awaken to the responsibility of educators—from motion pictures, homes, and playgrounds to churches, newspapers, and radio—to give truthful, democratic, and unbiased instruction to the Nation. Miss Hinrichs urged the 12,000 assembled teacher delegates that they permit no lull in their activities to give an improved education to all the children of all the people all the time.

"There is work to be done for children as well as for teachers and the Nation," she declared, "and we must do it. We must guide the child when and while we have the opportunity—for he grows up but once—with the best human culture has developed through the ages. We cannot afford to let the child and therefore the Nation down."

Focused Challenge

Miss Hinrichs' short but strongly worded address of acceptance was not scheduled and because of its vigor at the close of a convention where so many divergent questions were covered and by so many delegates the speech tended to focus the whole picture clearly before the delegates departed for their homes. As to her personal program for 1939-40 Miss Hinrichs stated she pledged herself firmly to fight for Federal aid for education, (a bill is framed and ready for presentation to the next Congress) and for further equalization of educational opportunity for everyone in the United States. She pledged herself to "guard what we have achieved in the fields of teacher tenure, salary standards, and academic freedom and to secure even greater rights along the same lines." Her whole year in office, she said, would be measured in success by the amount of support the officers of the N. E. A. received from their ever growing membership and she charged the delegates to go home and secure members through emphasizing the educational crisis in an upset world and to talk, emphasize, and interpret to the community what the N. E. A. is trying to do to secure for the United States a fundamental American way of living.

Holmes Photo

Amy H. Hinrichs

Principal of Audubon School, New Orleans, La., elected President of National Education Association without opposition.

Earlier Will Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, announced that the movie industry was offering its hand to educators as never before in the solution of securing a better education for all. "Your future as well as ours depends on joint success in maintaining the opportunity for the individual to follow pursuits of his own choosing," he said, "motivated by his anticipation of just reward for his private enterprise, limited only by such minimum restrictions as the common good requires; in short, in maintaining the American way of life. Never before was there or has there been a mirror which so completely and faithfully reflected the progress and failures, the culture or lack of it, the economic, political, and social stress and strains on the whole human family as the photoplay. It is a school which is never out," Mr. Hays said.

He then revealed that 500 educational films have been made available through a catalogue just released. All this on the basis of a three-year experimental plan to further the cause of visual education in the schools. These films are the best of 15,000 films in the industry's files and carefully selected by a Nation-wide committee of educators. On 16-millimeter film these pictures are available at little or no cost to the schools.

Government's side in the last of the convention activities was expressed by Dr. Ben M. Cherrington of the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State, when he emphasized the "urgency and immeasurable importance of the role of education in international relations to keep alive in the world the spirit of tolerance, self-restraint, and justice, for the highest and best we know in civilization is at stake."

Many members visited the Golden Gate International Exposition on N. E. A. day at the Fair.

B. F. Stanton, Superintendent of Schools at Alliance, Ohio, was re-elected treasurer of the N. E. A., and Myrtle Hooper Dahl, of Minneapolis, Minn., Albert Shaw, of Los Angeles, and John Thalman, of Waukegan, Ill., were named to the Executive Committee.

The N. E. A.'s Department of Classroom Teachers elected as President, Elphe K. Smith, Portland, Ore., and Anna J. Masterson, of Lowell, Mass., secretary.

First Normal School in America

Courtesy, Alumnae Association of State Teachers' College at Framingham, Mass.

Modern and Original Views of Historic Building

(Top) The school building as it appears today, a Masonic temple at the corner of Bedford and Hancock Streets, across the Green in Lexington, Mass.

(Lower) A drawing by Electa N. Lincoln of the class of 1843, shows Lexington Common in the left foreground, the school in the center, and the "Old" Bedford Road on the right.

Smith Case Stirs Political Clean Up By Governor Long

BATON ROUGE, La., July 7 (AP)—Spurred by reports of startling financial improprieties at Louisiana State University, Gov. Earl K. Long today pressed a cleanup campaign within the political organization set up by his brother, the late "Kingfish" Huey P. Long.

Meanwhile, Dr. James Monroe Smith, whose financial difficulties precipitated the state's greatest financial furore of a generation, remained comfortably in jail here on a charge he embezzled $100,000 from the University he had headed nine years.

Governor Long, stepping directly into the stormy capital scene for the first time since taking office 12 days ago, yesterday abolished the State Publicity Bureau established a year ago by his predecessor, Richard W. Leche, and ordered a stop to the "bad practice of certain Louisiana officials selling materials to the state through companies they organized.

"My main object is to stop the business," Governor Long declared, "I'm only responsible for what goes on under my own Administration."

Nobody got the $2,750 reward offered for capturing Dr. Smith. State Police Superintendent Louis F. Guerre said the Brockville Police advised him they would make no claim for the reward, $2,500 of which was offered by the State and $250 by East Baton Rouge parish.

Dr. Smith had telephoned Brockville police he wanted to surrender but he was arrested on his way to jail.

Another L. S. U. Man Held

NEW ORLEANS, July 7 (AP)—George Caldwell, former Construction Superintendent at Louisiana State University, was arrested today on a Federal warrant charging him with diversions of WPA material and labor to the use of private individuals. Mr. Caldwell, whose resignation was asked and accepted earlier this week, was taken into custody as he left the federal grand jury room here after apeparing in response to a summons. The grand jury is investigating charges.

Mr. Caldwell was dismissed from the university by Acting President Paul M. Herbert last Monday soon after Governor Earl K. Long disclosed that Caldwell had been receiving two per cent commission on all building construction at the university. Under a resolution the Governor charged Dr. James Monroe Smith, former Louisiana State University President, "faked" on the university board minutes. The charge carries a fine on conviction of not more than $2,00 0or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

Third Term for Governors Is Possible in Most States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—What about third terms for governors? Controversy over the wisdom of electing a President of the United States for more than two terms turns attention to tenure practices at this next step down in government administration. It is found that there's little consistency in the laws and views among the various States on this subject, restrictions to not more than one successive term being matched by lack of any restriction whatever.

Some 17 states, the Council of State Governments here reports, have constitutional limits to the number of terms a governor may serve. In 13 of them he may not succeed himself in office. In New Jersey, for example Gov. A. Harry Moore served during 1926-29, and during 1932-35, and is now serving a term which ends in 1941. Governors in Delaware and Oregon may serve but two consecutive terms, while in Tennessee the chief executive may hold office for three consecutive terms. In the rest of the States there are no constitutional limits to length of service.

The average governor, the Council finds, serves either a four-year or a two-year term. In 24 states the term is four years, while in 23 it is two. In one state, New Jersey, the term is for three years.

In but 11 states are there governors who have served previous terms; Alabama, Georgia Illinois, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, of New York, is the "Dean of Governors"—he is now serving his fourth straight term. The first three were for two years each, and the present one will run for four years. Two governors, Robert L. Cochran, of Nebraska, and A. Harry Moore of New Jersey, are serving their third terms.

As for salaries, the average is now $7,916 but in 1940 that will jump to $8,155, for in Louisiana it will be increased from $7,500 to $12,000 in Kentucky from $6,500 to $10,000, and in West Virginia from $8,000 to $10,000.

Borah Neutrality Appeal Links Democracies to Axis

(Continued from Page 1)

the maintenance of liberty in these United States?

"Our policy is an American policy. It should be maintained for the interests of no foreign nation, or in the favor of no foreign government, but for the best interests of the American people against all the 'isms' and schemes which would seek to destroy it."

The Senator, dean of the isolationists, apparently was provoked to this outburst in advance of the Senate foreign policy debate, by the action of President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. He cited the rejoicing in the German and Italian press when the House retained a modified form of the arms embargo.

Borah Calls Spade a Spade

By contrast, Senator Borah quoted from comment in "France, where persons of influence and the press generally denounced the action of the House of Representatives in terms seldom heard in international affairs, especially by nations professing to be friendly or pretending to be decent. One of these quotations from a leading industrialist French newspaper ironically attacked the House for "distinguishing itself again by voting an incoherent and inopportune measure."

Turning to Britain, Senator Borah's plea became even more intense.

"How would, or could, the United States distinguish in foreign affairs between the dictators and the so-called democracies? For illustration, what was the difference in policy between the dictators and democracies at Munich . . . when the hour came for the dictators and the democracies to join in an international movement of stupendous moment, that is, to destroy, literally to murder, the one real democracy in Europe—what was the distinction in principles applied? When it appeared to be in the interests of the dictators and the democracies to break treaties, to disregard all law, legal, moral or divine, all principles supposed to obtain among all honorable and decent communities, what was the distinction?

Agreed in Selfishness

Persistently the point was hammered home:

"Did the dictators and the democracies disagree as to the fact that they were willing to destroy a helpless nation? Did they disagree as to how it was to be done? Was there anything considered by all or any of them, except purely selfish, interests—brutal, criminal, selfish interests? Did not the democracies, even at the suggestion of the dictators, go at midnight and service notice for the dismemberment of this republic—a nation denied a hearing, denied the slightest opportunity for defense—told to offer up its very existence to do so in haste because one of the messenger democracies had other matters which required its attention shortly?

". . . It is not surprising, therefore, that the majority of the House did not make any distinction between dictators and democracies, but pursued the old system of considering alone the interests of the United States. France might well consider the action of the House incoherent and inopportune, because it was American."

If the United States should seek to attune its foreign policy to the rights and wrongs of Europe, he said, "we would be changing our foreign policy about every fortnight."

Senator Borah then went at length into the historical background of isolation, saying that George Washington was "vehemently denounced in France" for proclaiming neutrality, and that his action "was favorably received in England although both France and England were ready to destroy the new republic. But Washington was considering neither friends nor foes. . . "

Washington Saw the Light

He quoted from Washington: "Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary, common interest in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter without adequate inducement or justification."

Senator Borah concluded by countering, the argument that times had changed since Washington's day, or that the interests of Britain and the United States had drawn closer. To this end, he quoted from an article by Anne O'Hare McCormick, widely traveled editorial correspondent of the New Yok Times, who is not, said Senator Borah, an isolationist—"that term of studied reproach sought to be applied to those who are supposed to be overzealous in their support of American principles." The McCormick quotation ended as follows:

"In reality, our relation to Europe has altered enormously. We are more alien to the grooved mind and stale traditions of the Old World than our fathers of 1776. We like it less than we did in 1917 because we know it better.

"The close associations of war and the dark period that followed have made us more cynical. From experience we have learned a hundred good reasons for arguing that we cannot save Europe, and that the best way to save reason, freedom, the values that America stands for, is to steer clear of 'other people's wars' and pay the stiff price of absolute neutrality."

Britain Pushes Air Services On Vast Scale in New Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Manifold expansion of the imperial air services, and development of airliner design and production on an unprecedented scale, are foreshadowed in two official documents which between them constitute a new charter for British civil aviation.

The Bill giving form and substance to the British Overseas Airways Corporation—public utility merger which is to acquire and operate the organizations and services now belonging to Imperial Airways and British Airways—contemplates great expansion of services, an increase in Government subsidy from £3,000,000 to £4,000,000 annually, and borrowing by the new corporation to finance development up to a limit of £10,000,000. Simultaneously, the report of a Committee formed to advise the Secretary of State for Air, Sir Kingsley Wood, on the future development of civil airplanes makes its chief recommendation—accepted in theory by the Government—the appointment of a small but extremely powerful body to be called the Civil Aviation Development Committee, which shall be charged to maintain Great Britain in the lead in design and production of civil aircraft.

Close Co-operation

The report suggests that the new Development Committee shall consist of three or four members only. They would have direct access to the Air Ministry, but would work outside the Air Ministry organization though with full authority to keep themselves "fully and currently informed" of all civil and military research work done or controlled by the Ministry.

The report declares that the cost of developing new public transport airplanes is so great that, except for the smallest aircraft, neither operators nor constructors can undertake the work without substantial assistance from public funds.

The Committee recommends that information from all sources about air accidents and about incidents where accidents might have happened, shall be most carefully considered. "There is also need for systematic anticipation of the effects on safety of advances in performance and trends of design, and for initiating and carrying through to a practical conclusion research and development work specially aimed at safety."

Suggested terms of reference of the new Development Committee are comprehensive, including coordination of the needs of airline operators for new types of aircraft; close watch on technical progress at home and abroad; general supervision of research and development; close contact with the Secretary of State, whom the Committee would advise as to the use of public funds to assist development; and suggestion of remedies for delays and difficulties which may hamper the advance of the national civil aviation.

Oct. 1 Likely Date

Oct. 1 is the likely date on which the new air monopoly will take over. Thenceforward, it is to participate as operator and through its representation on the Civil Aviation Development Committee, in the technical progress of British civil aircraft, though design and construction will remain in the hands of the industry.

Hoover

(Continued from Page 1)

country to determine the facts of any killing of civilians from the air.

He added the real teeth behind the enforcement would be public opinion among neutrals. There is little likelihood, he asserted, that the United States and other neutral countries would have joined the World War had "the American sense of humanities not been outraged over years."

The former President recalled that in 1929 he proposed immunity of food ships and in 1932 a limitation on the use of bombing planes but he did not include the enforcement ideas.

"For America to voice these ideas on behalf of women and children requires no use of force," he concluded. "It needs no military alliances, no leagues, no sanctions. It requires no power politics. But that voice when raised on behalf of humanity can be a most potent force in the world today.

"We possess a great moral power and we should use it to save mankind from the barbarities of war. Thereby we will promote peace. In this we will be right at all times."

Dr. Poling Again Honored

CLEVELAND, July 6 (AP)—The International Society of Christian Endeavor re-elected Dr. Daniel A. Poling of Philadelphia, its President. He has headed the organization since 1925. Chosen Associate President was Charles K. Fewkes of Chicago.

Vice-Presidents included: Mrs. Helen Lyon Jones, Wilmington, Del., the first woman ever named to so high an Endeavor office. Carroll M. Wright, Boston, was elected Executive Secretary and Dr. Stanley B. Vandersall, Boston, Recording Secretary. Regional Vice-Presidents included: Kenneth Swain, Hampton Falls, N. H., North Atlantic; Charles Johnston, Atlanta, Ga., Southern. Executive Committee members included: Leslie G. Deinstadt, Boston.

Town of the Minute Man Gave Start to First State Normal

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Mass., July 7—National observance of the centennial of teacher education in this country has turned the eyes of educators toward this historic town. Across the green, beyond the statue of the Minute Man, still stands the building in which the Rev. Cyrus Peirce, Unitarian minister and Yankee schoolmaster, on July 3, 1839, received three young women as the first students in the first State Normal School to be established in America.

To educators and others this building, now used as a Masonic temple, symbolizes the unpretentious beginning of a great movement which first set the standard for the 1,000,000 school teachers in this country today.

N. E. A. Tribute

How great was this ideal of the Rev. Mr. Peirce, Horace Mann, and the others of Bay State's "golden age" in educational reform who worked for the establishment of State normal schools, may be judged by the tribute paid in the meeting of the seventy-seventh annual convention of the National Education Association, now in session in San Francisco.

Two Massachusetts men rendered a vital service in the public discussion in which establishment of teacher-training centers was considered the paramount educational need of the times.

These men were Charles C. Brooks and James G. Carter. Mr. Brooks had made a careful study of the Prussian system. He traveled 2,000 miles in the Commonwealth, addressing gatherings and contributing articles to newspapers.

Mr. Carter, often called "the father of normal schools," produced a comprehensive plan for training teachers. He specified three essential elements: development of sound scholarship; a course of study upon the science and art of education; and a model or a practice school.

Horace Mann, President of the Massachusetts Senate, was chosen the first secretary of the State Board of Education when that department was organized in 1837. He was a strong advocate of the establishment of state normal schools.

Three Schools Established

Funds were not immediately forthcoming and Mann obtained the promise of Edmund Dwight to contribute $10,000 to assist in establishing teachers' seminaries, provided the State would appropriate the same amount. The legislation was drawn up and approved by Gov. Edward Everett. Then the State Board of Education decided to establish three normal schools, one at Lexington and the second at Barre, later moving to Westfield, both that year, and the third school at Bridgewater in 1840.

Several efforts had been made to provide for the professional education of teachers. One was a private normal school conducted by Samuel R. Hall in 1823 in Concord, Vt. Then Massachusetts went the full way.

Mann's Record

On July 2, 1839, Horace Mann reflected in his journal—"Tomorrow we go to Lexington to launch the first normal school on this side of the Atlantic . . . Much must come of it, either of good or of ill. I am sanguine in my faith that it will be the former. But the good will not come of itself. That is the reward of effort, of toil, of wisdom."

In Lexington the next day Mann and the other two visitors were amazed to find only three young women eager to take the course. This discouraging outlook served to rouse Mann. He and Mr. Peirce, who was chosen to be the first principal, started their battle then and there. According to Peirce, "here began a new battle against ignorance and bad teaching."

Principal Peirce taught 10 subjects a term and 17 different subjects the first year. By the end of the year enrollment had advanced to 25.

Two Moves

After three years Lexington fell into arrears on payments. Mr. Peirce suggested the school be moved. Enrollment had increased. Only half the applicants could be accommodated. So Mr. Peirce and Samuel J. May, his temporary successor, shopped around. With a hospitable outlook, principal, faculty, and student body moved bag and baggage to West Newton in 1844. After two years, Mr. May resigned and Mr. Peirce again took charge. In 1853 the entire school again moved, this time to Framingham where the traditions of the first school are continued today in the present State Teachers' College.

Roosevelt's Tribute

At a centennial program during commencement week in June at the State Teachers' College, President Roosevelt telegraphed his personal congratulations. "Among the many celebrations which take place in the United States," he wired, "few parallel in importance the 100th anniversary of the founding of the first normal school. Teachers are important in any country but in a democracy they are the first line of defense. . . . May I congratulate the State of Massachusetts on its pioneer service in establishing the first normal school? May I also congratulate the President and faculty of the State Teachers' College at Framingham on the rich traditions which they enjoy and on the opportunity which is theirs to carry forward the good work?"

Philadelphia Moves To Reopen Shipyard

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — City Council got behind a movement to reopen and rehabilitate the Cramp Shipyard, famous in its day for the building of warships.

The yard has been closed for years. Proponents of reopening said about 6,000 men could be given employment.

Recently the Pennsylvania Legislature passed a law allowing compromises in delinquent municipal taxes. Under this authority the City and the Philadelphia School District compromised on $100,000 for a claim of $1,200,000 for back taxes. The national Government holds notes against the concerns for about $1,000,000 which must be satisfied.

The American Ship and Commerce Corporation controls the plant, and is making an effort to open the yard if it can be relieved of most of its indebtedness.

More G. M. Plants Closed by C. I. O.; Concilator Active

DETROIT (AP)—C. I. O. union tool and die workers spread their strike against General Motors Corporation to four additional plants July 7, bringing the number of idle employees to nearly 6,000.

Walkouts occurred in Plant 37 and the Fleetwood unit of the Fisher Body Division and in two units of the Ternstedt Division, all in Detroit.

Wage increases of at least 10 cents an hour and adjustments in working conditions are sought by the strikers, members of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers. This action came as James F. Dewey, Federal Labor Conciliator, pressed efforts to bring General Motors officials and U. A. W.-C. I. O. leaders together to discuss the situation.

Skilled union employees of five G. M. plants had already joined the strike.

Headquarters of the C. I. O.-U. A. W. announced that tool and die workers, maintenance and power house employees in the Buick and AC Spark Plug divisions of the Corporation were preparing to take strike votes. Buick employees will vote Tuesday and AC employees will vote next Thursday.

Mr. Dewey, who aided in settling the automotive industry's sitdown strikes in 1937, said he hoped to arrange a conference in "a day or so" between the Corporation and the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers.

Union Agent Gets Term

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Jacob Schneider, business agent of the Furriers Joint Council, was sentenced today to an indeterminate penitentiary term not to exceed three years. He was convicted June 17 of coercion in connection with an alleged attack on a fur worker during a strike last year. Judge Owen W. Bohan said that in the event any of the witnesses who testified against Mr. Schneider lost their jobs, he would direct that the authorities "take proper action."

Reich Forms Union of Jews

BERLIN, July 7 (AP)—A new organization embracing all Jews in Germany was formed by law today to hasten their emigration.

Called "The Reich's Union of Jews in Germany," the group, besides promoting emigration, is obliged to take care of schooling for Jews and support of its indigent so State charities will not have to take care of Jews.

Jews may attend only schools the Union is required to establish. The Minister of the Interior is put in charge of the Union and is empowered to dissolve other Jewish organizations or to command their incorporation in the Union.

After liquidation of groups dissolved their property falls to the State. In other cases the Union acquires possession. Indemnification for damages resulting from enforcement of the measure will not be granted.

It becomes effective upon publication in the Official Journal, except in Austria where the effective date is reserved.

Reichsführer Hitler's newspaper Voelkischer Beobachter said the measure put "the Reich's settlement with its uninvited guests on a new clear level . . . which leaves no doubt about the unchanged National Socialist view that we will consider the Jewish question completely solved when there no longer is a single Jew in Germany."

Reich Editors Visit AP in New York City

NEW YORK (AP)—Nine German newspaper editors en route to Germany after making a "good-will tour" of the United States visited the general headquarters of the Associated Press.

Maj. Carl Cranz of the Berlin Völkischer Beobachter said the purposes of the trip were twofold, to study American newspapers and newspaper methods and to study "the average American."

The group left Germany three months ago for a 'round-the-world trip by way of Singapore, Tokyo, Honolulu, San Francisco, Chicago, Washington, and New York City. Major Cranz said members of the group were "tremendously impressed" by what they had seen of American business and social life.

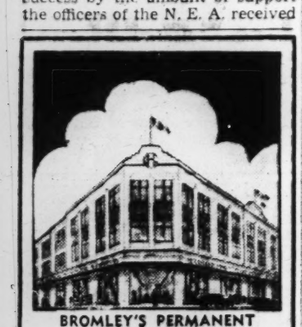
Others in the group were: Consul Dr. Peter Winkelnkomper, Cologne; Gustav Staebe, Frankfort-on-Main; Fritz Loof, Magdeburg; Rudolf Michael, Hamburg; Erich Schneyder, Essen; Maj. Otto Mossdorf, Karl Tuerk, and Dr. Walter Bastian, all of Berlin.

Surplus Products Plan Tried Out in Seattle

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Distribution of surplus agricultural products to relief clients, with colored stamps the medium of exchange, began in King County (Seattle) July 3.

More than 13,000 persons received relief vouchers to be exchanged for food at any grocery store. The plan has been proposed for use on a nation-wide scale. As a test of its efficiency, six cities were selected for preliminary tests. Seattle is the third.

The system has been in operation several weeks in Rochester, N. Y., and Dayton, Ohio.



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China Ends Two Years of War With No Weakening

Defeated in every big battle, it fights on more united than at any time.

SHANGHAI (AP)—War in China reaches its second anniversary today with no signs of an end.

China, though terribly punished, fights on. Its government has been driven more than 1,000 miles from the coast.

A third of its population and area, including its richest provinces and most of its modern machinery of industry, commerce and communications, are in Japanese hands—some 580,000 square miles with 170,000,000 inhabitants.

Chinese have perished by the millions. Japanese place the Chinese military fatalities alone at 2,300,000. Neutrals put the total Chinese killed at 2,000,000, including civilian victims of air raids.

More than 50,000,000 Chinese have been driven from their homes or reduced to destitution.

Trustworthy figures on the money cost to the Chinese Government and Nation are not available, but it is known that nearly all the available treasure of an already poor country has been thrown into the struggle.

With the fall of Hankow last Oct. 25, at the end of nearly 16 months of war, the phase of major army operations—an almost unbroken string of Japanese victories—ended.

Now it is a test of endurance, of China's will to resist against Japan's ability to withstand the constant drain of money and people. Clearcut victory for either side seems unlikely under present conditions.

China Looks Years Ahead

China cannot now muster the offensive strength to drive Japan off the Asiatic mainland. Without greatly increasing its present army of some 1,250,000 men, Japan cannot crush Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces.

Beaten in all the major military struggles, China is deliberately playing for time, discounting the loss of its greatest industrial centers and communications lines. It expects to go on fighting for five, 10 or even 20 years, hoping that will cause Japan to collapse internally.

In contrast to its military triumphs, Japan's political maneuvers in China have been conspicuously unsuccessful. What Japan needs above everything else today is a strong Chinese Government under its control. It is still seeking, somewhat desparingly, for a Chinese statesman or general of sufficient stature to head such a regime.

After many months in office, the Nanking and Peiping puppet regimes exercise only a very nominal control, extending as far as Japanese guns can shoot. Many of the puppet officials have been assassinated.

The growing uncertainty of Japan's generals over the duration and final outcome of the war has caused them to strike out in a new direction in an attempt to force third powers to discontinue their aid to Chiang Kai-shek.

A steadily more aggressive attitude has been adopted toward neutral nations, especially Great Britain and France, culminating in threats to take over foreign settlements and concessions by force.

Hard on Civilians

It has also brought intensification of aerial attacks on an unprecedented scale, with undefended cities as the targets of an attempt to smash China's morale. Nine thousand civilians perished in Chungking alone in three raids in May.

The Japanese thought that by capturing the principal cities, railways, rivers and highways, they would force the Chinese to come to them to trade. This hope has not been realized.

Japanese troops now occupy the cities and railway lines in seven of China's 22 provinces. Their soldiers and marines have scratched out a toehold in five others, mostly along the southern and eastern coast.

But the Japanese have not pacified a single province nor any single large area. By Japanese count, for example, there are still 25,000 Chinese guerrillas within 25 miles of Shanghai and a whole Chinese army a few miles south of Nanking. Occupation of coastal cities does not extend for more than a few miles back from the sea.

Plans for the future are not yet completely clear, but it is evident that the Japanese intend to dominate every phase of life in China.

If Japan wins the war, China probably will be reduced to a status like that of "independent" Manchukuo, with no more room for foreign business in the new China than in Manchukuo.

The Japanese admit that their job will take many years, and some of them are no longer certain it can be accomplished at all.

How Japan Sees Problem

Here is the way Japanese officers explain their problem:

"Our biggest task now is to make friends with the Chinese people. That is essential if our victory is to mean anything, since there are too many of them spread over too vast a territory for us to rule indefinitely by force. We have not even started to do this job."

The Chinese people today show little disposition to welcome the Japanese as friends.

Instead of the rich market of 450,000,000 people it expected to exploit, Japan holds scores of burned and partly destroyed, partly deserted cities scattered over a territory 2½ times the size of Japan.

Out of this economic wilderness, however, the Japanese have begun to develop some semblance of order. They are making slow but undeniable progress toward restoration of trade despite guerrilla activities and the resistance of the populace.

First steps toward the realization of Japan's real dream of empire have been taken through the development of monopolies in what is left of China's utilities, real estate, railroads, shipping, communication, textile industry, iron mining, silk trade, fishing industry and others. But unless they begin to show a profit Japan cannot continue to pour money into them indefinitely.

Foreign Trade at Standstill

Foreign traders are pinned in half a dozen cities along the coast, completely cut off from the interior and intermittently threatened with a complete blockade.

Customs, tariff, financial and export restrictions, enforced by soldiers and warships, have handcuffed most of them. There is no sign that any restrictions will be slackened.

China is doing everything possible to hamper Japan's economic progress. The Chinese farmers and workers co-operate with the Japanese only when forced to do so. Only one of China's important natural resources, coal, is being exploited to a profitable extent. Some iron is being mined in the Hankow region, but other sources of wealth and supplies have not yet been touched.

The effectiveness of guerrilla operations was revealed in an official Japanese report showing a proportional increase in Japanese losses in the early months of this year as compared to the previous 18 months.

For the second time since the war started, Japan is hesitating over the question: "Where do we go from here?" the first time, after the capture of Nanking, the Japanese guessed wrong. They waited for the Chinese Government to collapse.

One group of the Japanese Army favors bringing in another million troops in a final effort to corner Chiang Kai-shek's armies and wipe them out in a crushing blow. Japan may be forced to attempt it.

Such a step means an additional heavy drain on Japan's resources. As far as is known, no decision has been reached, although large reinforcements have been coming into China lately.

Sino-Japanese War in Brief

The main events in the Sino-Japanese war which today marks its second anniversary are as follows:

The war began. July 7, 1937, with skirmishes on the now well-known Marco Polo bridge near Peiping, followed by the fall of Peiping Aug. 2, 1937.

Shanghai was captured by Japanese Nov. 12, 1937, the Chinese troops retreated, contending that the move was a strategic one, and that the so-called "Hindenburg line" would hold the Japanese invaders.

Soochow, pivotal city of the Lung-Hai, East-West railway, fell Nov. 20, while Nanking, the Capital, was hastily evacuated in anticipation of Japanese seizure.

Nanking fell on Dec. 13, 1937. A period of big advances now gave way to one of scattered fighting and rather small victories.

New Chinese resistance developed on a 15-mile front centering at Taierchwang east of Soochow, but the Japanese finally broke through April 4, 1938.

Japanese drive to cut Lung-Hai Railway was checked June, 1938, b ythe rise of the Yellow River through broken dikes in Northern Honan, and a new offensive was started inland from South China coast against Canton.

Canton fell Oct. 21, 1938, and the Provisional Chinese capital at Hankow was captured Oct. 25.

A long deadlock followed. Renewal of fighting was not apparent until Jan. 20, 1939, when the Japanese started to extend their gains around Hankow.

Occupation of Hainan Island by Japanese on Feb. 10, 1939, brought diplomatic protests from France, America, and Britain.

China's stronghold in Kiangsi Province, Nanchang, fell on March 27.

Kulangsu, foreign settlement of Amoy, was occupied by Japanese troops May 12, followed by landing of American and British troops.

A blockade was thrown around the British concession at Tientsin June 14 as a protest to alleged British harboring of Chinese terrorists.

The port of Ningpo, just south of Shanghai, was taken by Japanese troops on June 24, 1939.

China is prepared to go on 20 years if need be, Premier says—Hopes to see Japan crack.

CHUNGKING, China, July 7—The following statement has been issued by Premier H. H. Kung of China on the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities:

The expectations of those who, at the outbreak of the present Sino-Japanese hostilities, predicted the early collapse of China's finances as well as of her army, have been sadly disappointed. Today, after two full years of strenuous war operations, China's financial structure remains intact, with facts pointing to continued ability to stand the strain.

Admittedly the financial problems confronting wartime China are as enormous as they are many. But there are reasons why China's financial ability to endure a protracted war is greater than the enemy has conjectured.

During the few years preceding the war, China had by careful planning and persistent efforts greatly strengthened the foundation of her financial and economic structure. This significant progress has enabled her to enforce measures required to combat wartime financial difficulties and to reinforce the national economy essential to a war of attrition.

The people's progress toward political unification, coupled with their new-born patriotism and loyal support of the Government's declared policy, has furthur strengthened the Government's hand in managing the Nation's wartime finance.

China Less Vulnerable

The relatively simple pattern of China's economic life, which is essentially agricultural and self-sufficient in many respects, is less vulnerable to the unsettling effects of a major war than is Japan's highly industrialized system.

China's vast hinterland, rich in man-power and natural resources, together with the remarkable power of endurance and recuperation which characterizes the Chinese race, has enabled the Government to erect therein a strong base for national resistance and reconstruction and to adopt a policy of playing for time.

Spontaneous worldwide sympathy for China's just cause and growing realization that Japan's policy of lawlessness and aggression is as much a real menace to the economic interests and political security of third Powers as it is to China's freedom and independence, are important factors which operate, and will, I believe, continue to operate in favor of China's financial stability. The recent financial and economic assistance which America, France, Great Britain, Russia and other countries have extended to China presents a striking contrast to the fact that in the world's financial capitals the doors of borrowing are closed to Japan. It is in itself an eloquent testimony of confidence abroad in China's financial future. . . .

China Keeps Credit Intact

Another outstanding feature of China's war finance that is of importance to foreign interests is the Government's scrupulous anxiety to live up to China's obligations.

No better evidence of China's honorable record could be furnished than her courageous and conscientious efforts in recent years to adjust the mess of defaulted debts inherited from the former Peking regime, at a time when the world's financial markets were not infrequently upset by defaults, moratoria and downright repudiations of national debts.

China's determination to uphold her credit has been such that, for well over a year following the outbreak of the present hostilities, she continued to meet her debt service fully and regularly. Maintenance of debt service, in spite of the enormous urgent demands on the national treasury for war expenses and enforced readjustment of the country's financial and economic life as a result of the hostilities, explains why China's credit in both foreign and domestic markets remains intact.

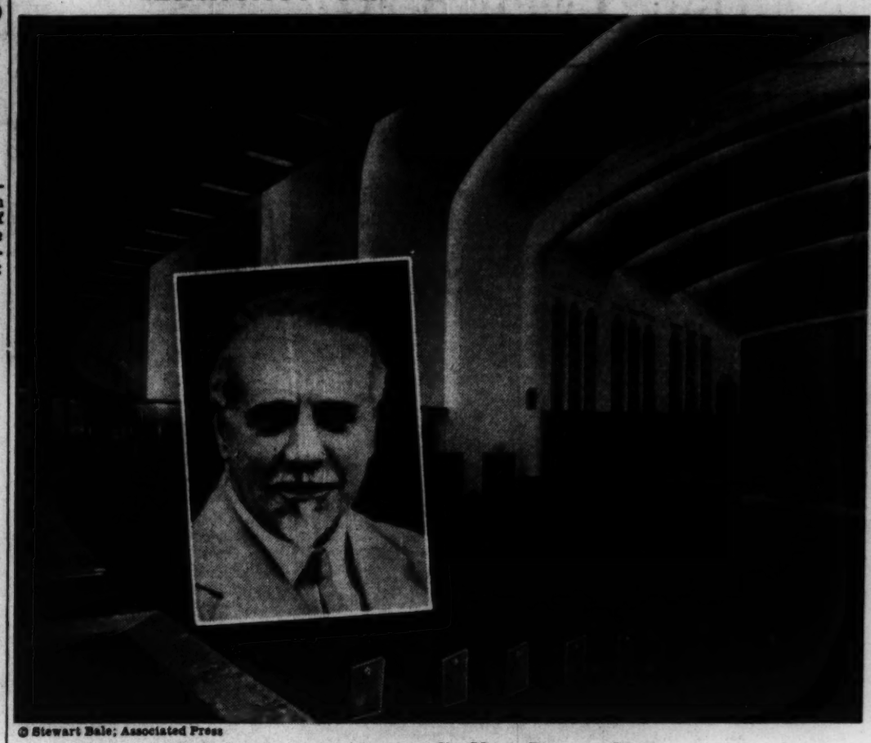
That it imposed great hardships on the Government and people to keep on paying cannot be doubted. But without seizing upon some pretext for declaring a general moratorium, China girded her financial loins and paid.

Despite Japanese Sabotage

For the first 21 months of the war, China paid out not less than $530,000,000 for the services of external and internal obligations. This performance is all the more remarkable in view of the Japanese interference with the lions share of the customs and salt revenues—the two principal securities for China's obligations—and of their attempts to disrupt China's currency structure. Between July, 1937 and December, 1938, the Government advanced for the service of Customs-secured obligations alone a total of $175,000,000 from other sources in order to make up for the funds that should have been remitted from areas under Japanese occupation. . . .

Foreign friends should be interested to note the rapid and large-scale economic development that is forging ahead in the rear. Strenuous efforts are being made to combat wartime difficulties in the normal development of trade, industry, mining, agriculture and communications, not only for the immediate necessity of prosecuting the war but also to build up a new economic empire in China's vast hinterland, the Northwest and Southwest. This significant progress has acquired a momentum that is fast remaking the hitherto underdeveloped interior provinces and is carrying the country along in spite of difficulties. It is an undertaking in reconstruction the economic possibilities of which are of immense importance to foreign and Chinese interests alike.

Audience Can See and Here All



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Interior of Liverpool's New Concert Hall

Showing the boxes, organ console, and organ grilles at the side of the platform. Hall is shaped like an egg with platform at narrow end. It is said that everything that takes place on the platform may be seen and heard from every seat in the auditorium. Inset: Sir Thomas Beecham, who conducted Philharmonic Orchestra at inaugural concert.

Hall in Liverpool Shaped Like Egg To Aid Acoustics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL—A concert hall designed to provide perfect acoustical effects for music, speech, and even sound films, has been opened here. The hall was built by the Liverpool Philharmonic Society to replace the old Philharmonic Hall, which burned in 1933.

To meet elaborate requirements of acoustics, modern ventilation, and concealed lighting, and to give everyone in the audience a clear view of the stage, the interior of the hall is shaped like an egg with the platform at the narrow end. Seats rise in a continuous curve from the front to the back, except where this curve is broken by a horseshoe of boxes between the stalls and upper stalls. There is no overhanging balcony to obstruct the platform from the back stalls.

There is an electric concert organ concealed behind grilles at the sides of the platform, and the temperature and humidity of the organ are controlled automatically. The console is in the middle of the platform, and may be turned in any direction. It may be lowered below the platform and completely covered when the platform is needed for orchestral concerts.

The hall may be used for films as well as for music. The screen set, complete with sound equipment, may also be lowered below the platform when not in use.

The hall cost more than £100,000 and will seat about 2,000 persons. It was opened in June with two inaugural concerts at which the Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir were conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham and Mr. Albert Coates respectively.

Irish Terrorism in England Rouses Call for Strong Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 7—In view of the increasing difficulties in combating Irish extremists, who for the last six months have resorted to bombs in trying to force Britain to end partition of Northern and Southern Ireland, the British Government is reported to be about to ask for further powers to curb this terrorism.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, declared in the House of Commons yesterday that the Government was aware of the urgency of the matter, and that "the question of what powers might be required is receiving immediate attention."

After a lull in Irish Republican Army outrages, recent explosions which caused damage to property and a number of casualties in the West End of London have led to impatient questions in the House of Commons and by the general public as to why these terrorist acts were not being more speedily suppressed.

But although the British people demand an end to these outrages their calmness in face of the outrages has caused general comment. After one of the Piccadilly explosions a diner in a nearby restaurant was heard to say casually, "That's the I. R. A. boys again," and go on eating.

"Just Looked On"

The I. R. A. was even allowed to hold an open-air meeting in Trafalgar Square in memory of their copatriot Wolfe Tone. Provocative posters and speeches denounced British imperialism and demanded complete breakaway from England and release of Irishmen jailed for bomb offenses. London just looked on.

One of the chief problems of the police is the large number of Irish people in Britain. There are said to be at least 2,000,000, of whom some 500,000 could probably be called citizens of Eire.

The Constitution of Eire provides that the inhabitants of that country are citizens of "an independent sovereign state" and are therefore, according to Eamon de Valera, not British citizens. The British view on the other hand is that Eire citizenship does not prevent Irishmen being British.

This adds to the trials of Scotland Yard in the present situation in which extreme republicans can freely go back and forth across the Irish Sea without any restrictions on their finding work in Britain.

More Explosives Found

The secret strength of I. R. A. in Britain is proving a baffling problem. Several times since January, when explosions first occurred in London and the north of England, the police have thought they had the conspiracies in hand through arrest and sentence of leaders and seizure of large quantities of explosives. But jailed leaders have been replaced and more explosives found.

Some 25,000 men emigrated from Eire in 1937 alone, according to investigations of the Economic League, an organization of British business interests.

While partition is the chief issue a more complicated political situation seems to be emerging. The West End bomb explosions occurred the day after the Government in Dublin declared the I. R. A. an unlawful organization in Eire. This is seen as evidence that I. R. A. activities in Britain are aimed as much, if not more, at Eamon de Valera as at England.

Mr. de Valera is in fact being pushed from behind by extremists of his own political views against a barrier—partition—which seems insurmountable unless he seeks full appeasement with England, which is the last thing the extremists will have.

New Adjustments Required

Until lately Mr. de Valera has kept the most anti-British element quiet and the majority of voters behind him by a series of successes in negotiations with Westminster—namely, modification of the original Treaty between the two countries; removal of the Oath of Allegiance to the King; abolition of the office of Governor General; regaining control of the ports in Eire formerly garrisoned by British troops; and settlement of the annuities dispute. Moreover for the left wing of his party there has been no satisfactory political alternative.

But now he appears to have come to the end of his immediate successes. End of partition is his remaining objective and progress in this direction is halted. Mr. de Valera could declare Eire a republic but this he refuses to do until he can do so for the whole of Ireland. And so long as Northern Ireland knows that Eire is republic-minded it will not consider a united Ireland. And the more bombs are thrown the more convinced are the Ulstermen that they will remain part of Britain.

Mr. de Valera has tried the line that Britain was responsible for partition in the first place and he has appealed to the present Government in Westminster to persuade Northern Ireland to join with the south. But British Government spokesmen have repeatedly made it clear that although they would like to see the boundary question settled they have no intention of coercing Ulster against its will.

This stalemate irks the southern extremists.

Australia Decides to Send Ministers to U. S. and Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales — The Australian Government intends as soon as possible to have a Minister at Washington, as well as at Tokyo, declared Robert G. Menzies the new Prime Minister in a recent address here. "The United States," the Prime Minister went on, "will, I hope have an American minister and delegation at Canberra.

"We are one of the Pacific powers," said Mr. Menzies, "and we are going to push on with a new Pacific policy—a positive policy—a positive policy of setting up real machinery for friendship.

"We do not keep the peace by exhibiting prejudices or passion in relation to those who might be our friends," he said. "We make no contribution to peace in the Pacific by hostile action towards Japan. We have to pay for friendship; we have to work for friendship. It is not something that floats down out of the golden cloud. It is something we must build by mutual understanding, and close contact with another country, and I hope that small in population as we are, we will be able to make a real contribution to the world's peace by contributing to the peace of the Pacific Ocean.

"I do not suppose that in the United States they are saying that the friendship of Australia is of the greatest importance to them, but rather that they are saying that the friendship of the British Empire is of the greatest importance to them. The British world should be, not only physically, but also morally, one of the bulwarks of American democracy, and so when we say to the United States, as we shortly shall say, with due form and ceremony: 'We desire to be better friends, and to have closer contacts,' I do not believe that the United States will consider it anything else but a gesture from a community with which it has everything in common."

Peace Garden Acquires Plot

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, July 7 (CP)—Acquisition of a quarter-acre plot in the International Peace Garden on the Manitoba-North Dakota border was decided on July 5 at the biennial convention of the Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

The hope was expressed that the United States Federation would acquire a plot exactly opposite that of the Canadian body so one garden for the two Federations would extend across the international border.

Miss Irene Carter of Guelph, Ontario, said the idea of the peace garden was the promotion of world peace by something more than talk. She reported to the delegates that a miniature of the garden was reproduced last year at the British Empire Exhibition in Glasgow.

In the miniature, she said, was erected a cairn of boulders sent from many countries. King George and Queen Elizabeth contributed stones from Balmoral Castle and Marlborough House.

Miss Carter said 1,500 members of the International Council of Women from practically every country in the world assembled at the cairn and pledged themselves to work for universal peace.

Revolt in Japan Against War Is Urged by Chiang

CHUNGKING, China, July 7 (AP)—Chiang Kai-shek urged powers friendly to China to apply economic measures against Japan and also urged the Japanese people to "awake" and "save themselves" in appeals in connection with the second anniversary of the outbreak of the Chinese-Japanese War.

Only an independent, powerful China can assure peace and order in East Asia, he said, not a sovietized nor a Japan-hating China.

The Chinese leader declared, "The aim of the Japanese new order for Asia is the ousting of European, American, and Asian interests and domination of the Pacific."

He reiterated China's determination to resist to the bitter end, with or without outside help, but warned that Japanese conquest of China would be a preliminary step toward world conquest.

General Chiang urged third-power nations to cease buying Japanese goods, since their purchases enabled Japanese buying of materials "to intensify the murder of innocent Chinese civilians and the destruction of lives and property of third-power nationals in China."

Canada Vetoes Youth Camp Plan

OTTAWA (CP) — Heavy cost and the regimentation involved were two of the grounds on which the Dominion Government declined the Canadian Corps Association's plan of vocational camps for 50,000 unemployed youths, Norman Rogers, Labor Minister, said July 6.

In a statement outlining the Government's reasons for not accepting the plan Mr. Rogers said it had been studied carefully, but its cost—calculated at about $50,000,000 yearly—made it "almost prohibitive." The plan would place the youths in 10 such camps for two years.

The Labor Minister noted that labor and youth organizations in Canada were definitely opposed to the plan.

"It involves a degree of regimentation and a type of institutional life not in keeping with Canadian traditions," he said.

Youth Indorses Sobriety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—"Total abstinence for the individual and sobriety for the Nation," was the watchword and the aim, of a band of 275 young persons from all over Ohio who recently attended a four day State-wide Youth Temperance Council meeting here.

'Princess of Wales' Bibles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Two Bibles, translated and printed in 1763 by the Chaplain to the "Royal Princess of Wales," are in the possession of an Atlanta woman, Mrs. Laura Brabson. Mrs. Brabson says the books have been in her family for many years.

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June 30, 1939

RESOURCES

Cash in Vault and in Federal Reserve Bank	$ 157,749,988.93
Due from Banks	70,158,283.11
Securities of the United States Government and Federal Agencies	398,637,286.14
State, County and Municipal Bonds	126,905,996.64
Other Bonds and Securities	37,896,730.97
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	2,760,000.00
Loans and Discounts	695,102,388.44
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	6,151,784.86
Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults	34,836,313.32
Other Real Estate Owned	5,708,000.21
Customers' Liability on Account of Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Endorsed Bills	13,829,998.48
Other Resources	787,491.29
TOTAL RESOURCES	$ 1,549,824,260.09

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 50,000,000.00
Surplus	43,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	24,370,889.81
Reserve	1,903,267.51
Reserve for Interest, Taxes, Etc.	896,476.81
Reserve for Interest Received in Advance	7,297,391.81
Liability for Letters of Credit and on Acceptos, Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Foreign Bills	14,349,314.84
DEPOSITS: Demand $ 800,790,189.32; Savings and Time 807,516,608.99	1,408,306,798.31
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 1,549,824,260.09

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Mistress and Maid of Tomorrow—Study Future Jobs

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Numbers 3, 4, and 6 (below) are scenes in the Servants' Club of London, where girls from the country train for domestic service. 3. A group in the corner of the garden. 4. Recreation through music.

Monkey Club and Servants' Club Working for Similar Causes

London Society Girls Studying Home Management While Girls From the Country Train for 'Service'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A better understanding of each other's viewpoint and problems by maids and mistresses is being fostered by two clubs established here.

One club is largely supported by wealthy society girls, the other is for girls coming from country districts with a view to going into household service. Girls in both clubs study domestic work with a view to becoming good housewives.

A former Danish Embassy, in a fashionable quarter, houses the "Monkey Club"—named after the legend of the three monkeys who "hear no evil, see no evil, speak no evil" —the club for the prospective mistresses.

The rooms of this club are furnished in antique style. There are dining rooms, in which waiters serve the luncheon. There are drawing rooms, in which members sink into deep armchairs to study their newspapers. There are flatlets in which residential members live.

A peep behind the scenes reveals that the girls, as housewives of tomorrow, are eager to learn all they can of domestic science, the main subject taught. Shorthand, typewriting, music, literature, are also in the curriculum.

In two model kitchens, white-overalled students take notes and prepare meals. In other rooms there are practical studies in house management. Members of this club are encouraged to help and sympathize with their servants.

Not so far away the maids and servants of tomorrow have their club. Here, also, are drawing rooms, and flatlets. In these surroundings the girls are made acquainted with the ways of living of their future mistresses. Here nobody wants to be served—the girls are their own mistresses, have their own piano, their periodicals, their small garden. They work hard from morning to night.

In this way both clubs foster understanding. The more fortunate girls do housework and the servants live in an atmosphere of refinement and harmony while learning the rudiments of domestic economy.

Schulze

Three scenes from the Monkey Club of London, where society girls study home management. 1. Typewriting is practiced to phonograph music, to gain speed through rhythm. 2. Between housekeeping lessons, a short interval is spent in the garden. 5. Learning about cuts of beef, and their use in cooking. 6. The girls in this picture are members of the Servants' Club.

Where the Handicrafts Became An International Language

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Three official languages were used when the Associated Country Women of the World met here in conference recently. They were English, French and German.

Some of the conference delegates understood all three of them and chatted with ease. Some—just a few—understood none of them, and so were silent. But there was one international language which everybody spoke fluently. That was the language of the hand, and much time was spent during the two weeks of the delegates' stay here, in examining and comparing the international likenesses and divergencies found among the handicrafts displayed in an exhibition which formed part of the conference itself.

Lodged in the oak paneled Meeting House at Friends' House, the exhibits were spread upon wide tables and extended upward to the base of the galleries. Home spun and woven wools from the farms of Canada and Australia, linens from the Scandinavian countries and the countries of the Baltic. Rich embroideries from central and southern Europe, silks from Holland.

The countrywomen from various parts of Africa had sent shoes and belts and bags of snakeskin and the skin of animals—there was one great bag made from the skin of a lion. Italy had sent lace. Scotland, Shetland knitting, fine like a cloud. Norway had contributed tapestries which told the story of ancient Nordic sagas. They had sent too the boldest of knitted coats and gloves and stockings.

In one corner were collected the rush baskets of Eire, greenish-brown and coarse, with an atmosphere of mist and fairy tale about them, of peat fires and smoke. A green rush cross of Saint Brigit, such as is hung over every cabin door at Candlemas when Brigit is remembered, sitting "at her white loom, weaving the veil of purple cloth."

In another corner were the handicrafts of England—quilting, stitched with careful fingers in designs used, it was said, in Egypt 5,000 years ago, and which, in the middle ages smoothed the inner side of armour for the fighting knights.

In the center of the room, the countrywomen—gay, many of them, in their national costumes—discussed the uses of the things of nature which may be turned to account in the cause of art and the work of hands. Mud of the earth, stones, flint, trees, grass, straw, leaves, skins, bone, shells, feathers, fur, wool.

Especially wool. Somebody told of how, in Quebec, the worst period of the economic slump was tided over by 18,000 looms and 50,000 wheels in the hands of the women. From Sweden came stories of how "great happiness comes to the women who weave"—as weave they nearly all do in Sweden, learning in special schools the arts of design, of dyeing and of general execution in order to fill the evenings of the long winters.

Talk turned upon the art of dyeing. Should only vegetable dyes be used, the women asked one another. Do vegetable dyes stand the test of sunlight as well as chemical dyes?

Lady Smith-Dorrien, principal of the Royal School of Needlework in London—from which have come the splendors of more than one British Coronation—presided, and she told a story. The British Princess Royal, she said, being a keen worker in wools, was urged by her husband to use only vegetable dyes. The Princess appealed to the Royal School and Lady Smith-Dorrien, who had a personal preference for chemical dyes, agreed to submit both processes to the severest test known to chemistry.

Color samples were sent to the north of Scotland for the test, and there exposed to rays which represented the strength of sunshine over a period of several hundred years. The vegetable dyes showed the greater change, but in their process of fading, they produced shades altogether untouched in beauty by the chemical dyes.

Lady Smith-Dorrien herself remained true to her chemical preference, but her hearers were only half convinced. A woman from Estonia told of the flowers of field and forest gathered for the embellishment of a single costume.

One of the laws of the countrywoman is to make use of everything that nature has laid to her hand. A townswoman may change, but the country has its traditions.

P. L.

Glad She Lives Where Such Things Can Happen

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On Easter morning, the doorbell rang. There stood Jerry from around the corner and down the street. Jerry is eight, just at the age when a boy, scorning the traditional Eton suit, insists upon knickers, a sweater, and a baseball cap as the ideal costume. Just at the age when stockings won't stay neatly up, but rest half mast on one leg and completely lowered on the other ankle.

This is the way that Jerry looked that Easter morning. He has a round cheerful face, curly black hair, a snub nose with many freckles, and a shy grin.

"I wish you a very happy Easter," said Jerry handing me a brown paper package.

I thanked him and invited him in to help himself from the bowl of scarlet, green, orange, and lemon yellow eggs which stood on the table. Then I opened his package and found a stack of crisp Matzoth, the unleavened bread of the Passover feast.

Jerry went off with a sack full of colored eggs and my best wishes for his holiday. And I was glad anew that I am a homemaker in a democracy where such things can happen.

* * *

My life has been enriched by friendships such as that with Jerry's mother, Margaret, with whom I once worked as a fellow newspaper reporter. We both keep house now and are too busy to see each other often—she with Jerry and the twins, I with my two sons—but now and then I receive from her some little sign of affection, such as that of Easter morning.

Czecho-Slovakia, as I read about it, meant more to me than a little European country with a queer name. In the town of my birth and youth, the so-called foreign population is Czech. Benes is a familiar family name in my town, and I could tell my husband and sons the proper pronunciation of the names they were reading in the newspapers. These people make splendid Americans citizens, and are an asset to any town. The "best friend" of my youth was Lenore. Her mother and father spoke slowly, with an endearing accent, and were the kindest people I have ever known.

"I shall never forget the nights that I had supper at Lenore's house. We ate in the kitchen, a bright and merry place with ruffled curtains pulled back to show sparkling windows, and a big black and nickel stove sending out cheer in a far corner. When I came, there were always kolaces (pronounced and misspelled kolaches by most of us) for dessert. A kolac is a sort of tart with base of tender, slightly sweetened dough and various delectable fruit and nut fillings.

* * *

Lenore's father had come to this country to find freedom of religious thought. He was a tolerant and intelligent man, and very young I learned, through discussions heard in that home, to respect customs and ideas different from my own.

Lenore and I still write to each other. I had described the delights of kolaces to my boys, and happened to mentions this to her. Soon after, a shoe box, well wrapped and tied, brought me by mail dozens of these confections. Twenty-five years had passed since I had eaten supper in that cheerful kitchen, but Lenore's mother had not forgotten, and there were more kolaces with filling of prune and butternut meats than any other kind.

Little things are these as gifts go—but significant to me of what is best of life in a democracy.

B. S. H.

Plan Now for Winter Blooms

Home gardeners, do you know the joy of taking annual flowers indoors at the close of summer for several months more of colorful blooming? To realize this "extra dividend" from the garden, you need only make certain that the proper flowers are included in the outdoor garden; for many annuals are not adapted to this treatment.

To be suitable, plants must have dwarf habit of growth and long blooming season. Being dwarf they will look well when potted and will need no cutting back. Being long seasoned they can be depended upon to produce bloom well into the winter months. The most satisfactory indoor annuals, according to Gilbert Bentley, flower expert of the Ferry-Morse Seed Breeding Station, are Harmony Marigold, ageratum, lobelia, and dwarf petunia.

GARDENING

Garden Paths That Go Places

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The gracious little garden as well as the large estate may boast of intriguing paths that go places. The primary object of the garden path is to take one in a straightforward way to some definite place of interest. This does not mean the paths all must be straight. By no means, for a curving, winding path is the most intriguing of all, and great is its power of attraction as to the possibilities of beauty just around the little curve ahead. Indeed, paths have a great deal to do with the success of gardens. By their lines and proportions they can make a garden plot look skimpy and out of joint or they can weld it into a happily balanced whole.

Little gardens should not be broken up into too many units either by flower beds or paths. Sometimes it is better to have just one main path wide enough for two people to walk abreast. A path for two people abreast means a four foot width. In a small garden this seems a good bit of ground for a path but by the time the beds are planted and peonies and daylilies are leaning over to nod to the passer-by, the path is none too wide for two.

However, there are many lovely small gardens designed for the pleasure of the family and intimate friends, and not on the schedule of the "Garden Club's visiting days," which don't really need a path for two abreast. Such really intimate little gardens may have a charming path of stepping stones about two feet wide trailing in a curving manner down the entire length of the garden with violets, tulips, and ferns bordering it, with a few places along the way where branches of the forsythia, or the spirea, or the willow tree must be brushed aside by the passer-by. This is an effective trail for a long and narrow garden, and is especially delightful after a summer shower. Interesting features along this stepping-stone trail are a birdbath, a pool, and a seat placed in front of two blossoming plum trees for a background, with lilies-of-the-valley, ferns, and tulips about, telling of the springtime, and later in the season Dorothy Perkins roses, phlox, and purple aster to hold the gay effect until frost.

The same type of a long and narrow garden (25 feet by 250) may be equally effective treated in an entirely different way, with a straight concrete path runing through the middle of the garden plot—resembling somewhat the "straight-away" of real old-time gardens. One garden treated this way has a round bed on each side of the path on the upper level. These beds are filled with succulents through the entire season. Three steps lead one down to the lower level where two more beds of the same size are placed at precisely the same distance from the steps as the beds on the upper level, and are planted with tulips for the spring bloom and later with geraniums and coleus to give color for the remainder of the season.

The grass in this garden is beautifully green and the edges along the concrete walk always perfectly trimmed. The borders along the neighbor's fences are filled with shrubbery, roses, and annuals so there is always color. This walk runs straight the whole 250 feet length of the lot; but about 50 feet from the end, the shrubbery plantings close in on the path, screening the vegetable garden, but the path continues straight through the interesting vegetable garden till it reaches the shrubbery bordered fence of the next street. Old-time city "back yards" like these two long and narrow gardens are difficult to treat, but the paths in them are as important to the whole garden effect as the paths in larger gardens.

Besides stepping stones and concrete, good garden paths may be made of tile, stone, brick, gravel, or grass. Really satisfactory paths are never built of large units of excessively hard materials with shiny glazes. Garden paths like houses need time to "settle-in" and lose their brash newness. No path looks its best when it is first built. Grass paths are possibly the safest kind of all, for they are less obvious than brick or stone and mistakes in design and proportion don't show up so much. Grass is also good material to use when large areas are to be surfaced for paths. Care should be taken in the plantings between the stones when building a stepping stone path, as over-planting between the stones will ruin the appearance as well as the comfort of the walk.

No matter what kind of path is chosen for the garden, it must always go somewhere to a point of interest or continue gracefully in an indefinite direction. It should never end suddenly at nothing in particular. If the path requires edging, there are the formal dwarfish hedges, gay annuals, pinks, and violas; indeed, there are plenty of edgings permanent, seasonable, colorful, and architectural—it is only a matter of choice.

L. A. M.

A Friday Column

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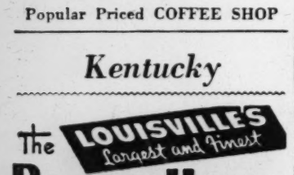
The SPA OF CANADA Mineral Springs
Take a SPA Vacation in Beautiful BRITISH COLUMBIA

CANADA'S Pacific coast province is cool and green all summer through. This first-class hotel, with complete Bath Establishment in connection, is headquarters for every kind of sport and outdoor diversion. On 40-mile Harrison Lake, flanked by snow-peaked mountains and wooded slopes, the hotel offers excellent accommodation at very reasonable rates.



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Hotel Strathcona
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Fireproof and Modern
Refined and Homelike
European Plan $1.50 per day and up
Garden for Use of Guests

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Excellent Accommodation
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Moderate Rates
Near Christian Science Church
Free Bus. Wm. J. Clark, Mgr.
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Your Home in BOSTON

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DAILY RATES
from $3 Single... $4 Double
Kitchenette Suites from $5.50

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BEACON ST. at KENMORE SQ., BOSTON

A TOWER OF HOSPITALITY
500 ROOMS
SINGLE $2.50-$4
DOUBLE $3.50-$5
AIR CONDITIONED RESTAURANT AND COFFEE SHOP

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Tub and Shower Bath — Servidor Radio — Electric Tickless Clocks and Circulating Ice Water in every room.
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Away from the noise of downtown Boston, yet near to historical, amusement and shopping centers.

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Near The Mother Church

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A short walk from The Mother Church through the beautiful Fenway
$2.00 Single $3 and $4 Double
Including kitchenette privileges. Fine restaurants near by. Small apartments available to accommodate families.

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Bringing the Hospitable Charm of Colonial Days to a Modern House.
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$2.00 Up Per Day
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2 minutes from Back Bay R. R. Station

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Rates from 2.50
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HOUSTON'S HOTEL OF *Low Cost Luxury*
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These hotels are now under the personal management of Spencer L. Sawyer

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Smart RESIDENTIAL and TRANSIENT HOTEL
No Liquor Sold

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Huntington Ave. at Exeter St.
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NOW OPEN—and Fishin's Fine—salmon, trout, togue. Tennis, sporty private golf course. Fine roads and train service. Delicious food. Country Club atmosphere. Select clientele. American Plan from $5.

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Is Small, Quiet, Ideally Situated on
MOOSEHEAD LAKE, MAINE
Harmonious Atmosphere for Rest and Study
Daily boat service to and from the camp's private wharf at once provides comfortable access and a degree of seclusion otherwise impossible to find.
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Orunquit-by-the-Sea, Maine
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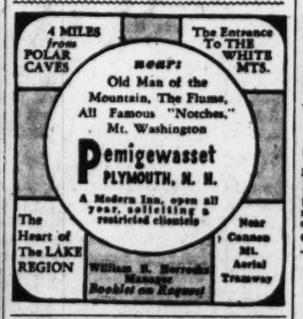
New Hampshire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A Modern Inn, open all year, soliciting a restricted clientele
The Heart of The LAKE REGION
Near Canaan Mt. Aerial Tramway
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"The House with the View" in the White Mountains
HOTEL LOOKOFF
Tennis—Golf—No Fee to Guests
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Chocorua Inn
CHOCORUA, N.H.

offers you a delightful combination of lake and mountain scenery. Our illustrated booklet will give you some idea of the beauties and attractions awaiting you here. Write for one.
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Under same management 26 years.

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In the White Mountains
A modest little hotel with a grand view. Food as good as we know how to make it... comfortable accommodations, recreation and an air of cozy informality.
Send for Illustrated Folder
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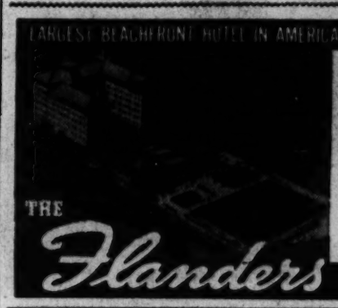
New Jersey

LARGEST BEACHFRONT HOTEL IN AMERICA'S GREATEST FAMILY RESORT



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European Plan—Reasonable Rates
PAUL ARNSWALDE, Mgr.
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ATLANTIC CITY

The Traymore
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Complete your trip to the New York World's Fair with a "cruise" ashore at the Traymore. Near Christian Science Church. On the boardwalk. Gracious appointments and service. Rates are reasonable. Bennett E. Tousley, General Mgr.

ATLANTIC CITY
HOTEL **DENNIS**
ON THE BOARDWALK
For Relaxation Beside the Sea
WALTER J. BUZBY, INC.

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Vacation In Cool Mountains
At POCONO MANOR
Enjoy delightful entertainment on a 3,000 acre estate at the top of the Pocono Mountains. Beautiful walks, riding trails, golf course. Delicious farm fresh food. Write for rates.
POCONO MANOR
POCONO MANOR, PENNSYLVANIA

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HOTEL 2400
2400 16th Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.
A Gracious Welcome Awaits Monitor Readers
Location at the "Top of Town" Overlooking Meridian Park
Excellent Food
Three Blocks from First Church of Christ, Scientist
Rates from $3 Single, $5 Double
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PUBLIC AND GUEST ROOMS
The AIR CONDITIONED
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WATCH HILL—traditionally famous—Newly reconditioned for 74th season—unlimited facilities for summer sports—private beach—air conditioned by ocean breezes—famous cuisine—Special Early Season Rates until July 20th.

Selected Clientele—American Plan
Ocean House
WATCH HILL
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BLOCK ISLAND, R. I. TEL. 142
12 miles at sea. Located on hill offering superb porch view of whole harbor. Soft, salty sea breezes at all times. Safe, clean, warm surf bathing. Fine sailing and fishing. Spacious rooms. Innerspring mattresses. Delicious home cooking. Spring water. Rates $18-$25.
Owner-managed—Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Madison

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DORSET, VERMONT
The Charm of 1796—The Modern Comforts of a "Treadway Inn"
Golf and Tennis at the Door
Swimming—Riding—Trails
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On Beautiful Lake Fairlee at Ely, Vermont
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New York City

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For **$9 a DAY** 3 persons to a room per person
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★A comfortable, airy room at the Roosevelt—private bath.
★Three excellent meals—including dancing in the Roosevelt Grill to Wayne King's music (Guy Lombardo's Orchestra in Sept.)
★Transportation to and from the Fair
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★Sightseeing bus trip through Fairgrounds, after which you may spend the day at the Fair

YOU MAY ENJOY THIS COMPLETE PROGRAM!

In making reservations kindly state number in party

Send for booklet giving complete details

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ASBURY PARK, N. J.
7th Ave., Facing Ocean
A refined popular-priced ocean-front hotel. Fireproof. Thoroughly modern. Every room with private lavatory or bath. Elevator.
American Plan $5 up
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Surf Bathing Accommodations
Unexcelled Cuisine
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SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Unspoiled vacation spot. Delightful hotel overlooking the ocean. Free salt water pool and ocean bathing direct from hotel. Own tennis court. Beautiful grounds; modern comforts; elevators; sun deck; golf, riding, fishing, social activities; delicious meals on outdoor Dining Terrace.
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Excellent Rooms at Low Rates
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The ALVYN
AMERICAN PLAN
A. YARGER BATHERS' PATIO Ownership-Management

Enjoy DROP A LINE TO *the* **ALLAIRE**
RIGHT ON THE OCEAN
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A Good Hotel—Not Expensive
Private Bathing Beach
Exclusive to Our Guests
Selected Clientele—P. G. Holmes

New York City

2 BLOCKS *East of* GRAND CENTRAL STATION

Outside rooms with private bath, tub and shower, Colonial Maple furniture, Venetian Blinds, innerspring mattresses and comfortable chairs.
SINGLE with BATH from $2.50
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Send for free booklet with map of midtown New York
Half block to trains to World's Fair
HOTEL • IN BEAUTIFUL TUDOR CITY
Tudor
304 EAST 42nd STREET • NEW YORK

Hotel ENDICOTT
One Block from Central Park
Opp. Hayden Planetarium
Convenient—Economical Location
DAILY RATES
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DOUBLE from $3.00
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New York's famous woman's hotel is ideally located for visitors to World's Fair... convenient to shops, theatres and points of interest... a step from 5th Avenue
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Attractive Double and Group Rates
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Receive Special Courtesies at
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Single room with bath, $3.00 up
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M. R. Fritz, Pres.-Treas. G. C. Smart, Mgr.
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3 minutes' walk to The Mother Church

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The GEORGE WASHINGTON HOTEL
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SINGLE ROOMS from $3.00 DAILY
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• ALL ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH OR SHOWER.
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No advance in rates during World's Fair

The Plaza has advised its patrons throughout the World that its rates will remain the same during the World's Fair.
Single from $7... Double from $9
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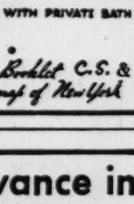
Air-Conditioned Rooms Available
Subway at Hotel to World's Fair
Henry A. Rost
President and Managing Director
The PLAZA of New York
FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTY-NINTH STREET

GOING TO THE N. Y. FAIR?
Write Now for



BEAUTIFUL, DETAILED MAP in color, combining many facts and pictures of the Fair. Also shows most direct subway and auto routes to all points of interest at the World's Fair and throughout New York City.
For complete comfort and convenience make this centrally located hotel your headquarters. All rooms with bath.
SINGLE from $7.50 DOUBLE from $9.50
HOTEL GREAT NORTHERN
THE WEST 57th ST. NEW YORK CITY

CONVENIENCE
COSTS YOU NO MORE!
Only minutes from Radio City... Times Square... everywhere and everything. IRT & INDEPENDENT Subway Stations. 5c to Fair.
Daily, SGL. from $2 • DBL. from $3.50
WEEKLY RATES USUALLY DISCOUNTED
Pickwick Arms
230 EAST 51st ST. EL. 5-0300

HOTEL GORHAM
136 W. 55th St., New York City
Every convenience for comfortable living
Single, $3.50 up
Double, 4.50 up
Weekly rates
All with bath and kitchenette (Frigidaire). Subway to Fair at corner.
WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS WELCOME

A Superb Hotel in New York

The Ambassador offers you a truly fine hotel, a distinguished address and a convenient location on smart Park Ave.
ONE SHORT BLOCK TO SUBWAYS DIRECT TO N. Y. WORLD'S FAIR
No increase in rates
SINGLE FROM $6
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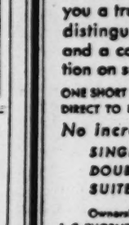
Ownership Management
J. C. THORNE and J. J. ATKINSON
Hotel AMBASSADOR
PARK AVE • 51st to 52nd Sts.
NEW YORK

Visiting New York Worlds Fair?



Live in this new skyscraper hotel, overlooking Central Park. Accessible to the Fair grounds and all points of interest in this great Metropolis. Here guests enjoy the Continental breakfast served piping hot every morning to each room, the nightly concerts and refreshments, sun decks, and modern library.
RATES FROM 94 SINGLE—$7 DOUBLE
Including a Delicious Continental Breakfast
Write for booklet C&M
Barbizon-Plaza
58th STREET AT 6th AVE., N. Y.

WHEN IN NEW YORK
stop at
The Lowell
28 EAST 63rd STREET
One of the smaller, distinctive apartment hotels in an exclusive neighborhood... charmingly furnished.
Suites of 1 TO 6 ROOMS
All have Serving Pantries
PASSY RESTAURANT IN BUILDING

The Home Forum

Quiet Rooftree

IT LOOKED like a lovely place to spend the summer, the quiet roof with spring slowly budding in the tree-tops all around it, the flat roof that spreads in individual squares the length of the brick apartment block.

My square is fenced in from gravel and tar by an unpainted wooden railing, the floor, boarded and bare, overhung by six strings of clothesline, three for me and three for my second-floor neighbor. (The first floor uses a clothes-reel on the ground.) And all the other squares, fenced and boarded too, mount in irregular levels toward the east, the gentle, broken rise they make spotted with chimney clusters and sky-lights, ventilators, and the trim stucco boxes that house the stairways.

Here the sun shines unimpeded and that is the great thing. It was good to have the excuse of running up to pin a few pieces of washing to the line, just to breathe and taste the spring.

* * *

"No furnishings will be needed," I planned, looking down the long vista to the west, over other roofs and tree-tops to the castellated walls and towers of the college buildings by the reservoir, and toward the high curve of the south hill, emphasized by the upright lines of tree-trunks and the slanting, multicolored roofs of separate houses.

The slender knobs that hold the radio wire in position flashed crystal in the sun. The voices of school children at morning recess came, softened by distance, to the ear.

"No, no furnishings," I decided. "I do not want a glider, or anything of ready-made newness. Just the old patchwork quilt, a sofa pillow, a book and a writing pad, will do."

Such stillness. How removed from the world. Four flights up from the back door, and one from my apartment, and I would have an island of quietness to myself.

* * *

An airplane shone humming into view and slipped out of sight again, leaving a sharp white outline on the dense blue sky. The process was repeated with immeasurable patience until, one by one, bold fragments of letters were formed. Briefly and in parts they lingered clear, gradually blurring at the edges until before long they had drifted off in thin, curling filaments indistinguishable from natural cirrus strands. As one letter had melted before another was formed, and I didn't read them consecutively, I was unable to make out the intended message of commerce.

"The quintessential modern touch," I observed, to nobody but myself, as the plane churred away.

* * *

The first really warm day, I tried out my new summer place in earnest. It took several trips to get the patchwork quilt and the sofa pillow, the book and the writing pad, up the stairs. And then I forgot my dark glasses. And then I was summoned to the telephone.

Once settled, after so much effort, I thought I would lie for a moment, flat in the sunshine, tempted by the rare pleasure of doing nothing, of looking deep into the deep, cloudless sky, of basking in its enveloping blueness.

I looked up between rows of hempen clothesline instead of spraying leaves, but the clothesline soon became invisible against the great blue presence of the sky, and I could feel the near leaves ruffling and hear them blowing their own peculiar music in the mild June breeze.

* * *

The gardener was mowing the lawn. The little children next door were playing in the yard. Their mother called harshly to them once or twice, when their eagerness took them beyond bounds.

Faintly, indistinctly, a dog barked up the street. A hammer pounded out workshop accents. A saw buzzed intermittently. An amateur cornetist fumbled with his practicing. The sounds jumbled together into a remote medley, and I fell asleep.

Swooping down upon me, in what of course seemed no time at all, came the wild cry of the siren, the fire apparatus clattered by, and the yells of excited voices thrust thorny darts into sleep. It was only a casual fire, somewhere nearby, soon over, and no concern of mine.

"It will be quieter in midsummer when more people are out of town," I said, tugging the patchwork quilt and the sofa pillow, the book and the writing pad down the stairs.

* * *

July and August are the months for the careful householder to put in his supply of winter coal. That I soon discovered in my quiet rooftree. I got so accustomed to the racket that I could find a rhythm in the shovelling, a purr, however oversized, in the roaring of black nuggets down the chute. But across the way, the big single houses that use oil heating, caused greater difficulty. There was something stern, inexorable, about the pumping machine.

Still, the sky was there, with its deep impenetrableness that required long pondering. Often it was fluffed with clouds, a radiant procession of dissolving, endlessly changing, penumbral shapes. It was fun to watch, eyes squinting behind dark glasses, how the sun seemed to scuttle through them like a cooky-cutter, carving out little white rounds as it sped through a prismatic layer of cumulo-stratus at the base of a fluffy pile. A small white butterfly floated close above, as if one of the rounds had fallen, and, falling, taken wings.

The book and the writing pad lay unheeded. The shimmering sounds of summer mingled softly with the strident human notes again, and I was off.

* * *

Shuffle and shamble. The slow scuff of loosely shod feet urged through the rooftree stillness. It was afternoon and our Negro handyman was late in gathering up "de trash."

Somehow he had managed a huge wicker basket and a tall tin can across the full length of the apartment roofs, laboring over the varied levels purposefully to avoid "climbin' de stairs."

He padded slowly by on the outer gravel, going to a great deal of exertion to get himself, the basket and the can over the lowest section of the side railing, and then he must travel down the stairs anyway, for he had reached the end of the block.

This was the season for swim suits—without the swimming—the time to store up sunshine in surface speckles, failing an even coat of tan. How good it was to feel the strong, golden sun pouring down its undiminished stream from the deep blue sky. This was better than the Riviera, where the mistral is always taking the joy out of the brilliant sunshine; fully as satisfying as the unwavering, tempered heat of the Caribbean.

Everywhere about me murmured small petals of sound. A bit of silk, flapping in the tranquil air, suggested lapping waves. The soft, transient wind made little rushes at the clothesline, now playing on its six taut strings, now lapsing away in tender pools and gushes, or making its own melody, the sweet sound of wind alone. A single bird-trill across the blue and golden distance brought the luster of tree-tops nearer.

* * *

These were the quiet hours. And, when somebody's radio is not turned on too loudly, or somebody else is not beating rugs, or when a street musician (what, no hurdy gurdy?) is not shouting unavailing song at mostly empty doorways, or when a pneumatic drill is not taking up its summer mending on the sidewalk below—through the far ring of a trolley car, the burr and honk of the passing motor, the puff and whistle of the short branch trainline in the valley—there are quiet daytime hours in my quiet rooftree in midsummer.

But the quietest hours come during the evensong of the summer twilight, after the bright gold of day has paled to that green-tinged amber glow that seems to lull all the earth to rest. The surrounding tree-tops grow thick as a forest in the suffusing dusk, hedging in the island of quietness, partitioning it from the world.

And, when the silent stars come out, there is quietness indeed.

MARGARET LLOYD

By Courtesy of C. W. Kraushaar Art Galleries, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

"LA MANUFACTURE DE SÈVRES": *A Painting by Alfred Sisley*

ALFRED SISLEY (1839-1899) was the last of the great French Impressionists to achieve the recognition which he merited. He was born in Paris of English parents who were well-to-do. Though in later years he became impoverished and nearly destitute, he continued to paint with the courageous and indomitable spirit which prevailed among that skillful group of Parisians who initiated the modern school of painting. It was characteristic of that modern school that a man of British origin could identify himself with it, for Impressionism was really an international movement, a widespread awakening to the far-reaching possibilities of pigment applied in small strokes and thoughtfully-modulated hues.

We must see the original pictures to understand the Impressionists, because color is such an essential ingredient in their making. Yet this photograph manages to convey something of the peculiar character of Sisley's style. We observe clearly the little strokes of color, the luminosity, the lifelike, vibrating surface texture. The Impressionist was not inclined to treat surfaces in a neat and overworked way; on the contrary, he considered that forcefulness lay in the summary and seemingly rough application of pigment.

While Sisley was subjected to unrelenting criticism in the 1870's, he and his colleagues have already taken their place in the history of French landscape painting.

D. A.

Man an Unchangeable Entity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEN ARE GENERALLY willing to admit that God does not change, but they do not so readily see that man, as God's likeness, is incapable of change.

Believing man to be material, men inquire of one another, "How are you today?" They think of one as well today, but perhaps as sick yesterday, or the reverse. Today he is affluent, but next year he may be poor; once he was young, but now he is old! They believe in the reality of birth and death, and are continually emphasizing the changes that accompany a human sense of existence.

On page 336 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes, "God, the divine Principle of man, and man in God's likeness are inseparable, harmonious, and eternal." On page 249 she says, "Life is, like Christ, 'the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever.'" And again, on page 2, she refers to God as "unchanging wisdom and Love."

These and similar statements in the textbook make it clear that God and His creation, including man, are immutable, that is, unchangeable, in their true nature and relationship. God being immutable divine Principle, man is His unchanging reflection or expression. It is, therefore, necessary for us to understand that the real man is not subject to deterioration, and cannot become something different from his nature as a perfect idea of Mind. The fact is that man is spiritual, and there is no variation in his immortal perfection. The scientific response to the question, "How are you today?" is, then, that the real man is always the same, because he reflects Mind. The realization of this truth gives courage and stability to our thinking.

In a certain play, one character tells a group of children in her charge that they must keep on praying in the face of adversity, for God is surely taking care of them all. One of the little ones rejoins, "We've been praying a whole month; what's God been doing all that time?" And yet as the play unfolds it shows the complete deliverance of the forsaken children, proving that God was "doing" something.

Mortal sense often cries out, "What has God been doing while I have been suffering and in danger?" It suggests that God changes and becomes forgetful of His creation, and that His creation and that His children are subject to suffering and danger. Instead, we should be asking ourselves, "What am I doing, but denying God and my true unchanging selfhood as His reflection?" Let us declare, "I will awaken to the facts of being and begin to rejoice that God and His ideas are 'the same yesterday, and to day, and for ever.'" The recognition of man's true origin and uninterrupted existence as an idea of divine Mind, restores hope and reveals the way out of discord.

Mind is our true abiding place, for in our real selfhood we are ideas of Mind, and certainly are embraced in Mind. We can never be outside of God. The Psalmist exclaimed (Psalms 139:8), "If I make my bed in hell, behold, thou art there." So we are really dwelling in our Father's house. Mind is our native land, as it were, and we cannot change our status of citizenship and become foreigners, outsiders, strangers to Mind even for an instant, much less for days and years. Mind's reflection cannot cease; nor can an individual of his own volition, or at the suggestion of error, cease being God's reflection or idea.

The prodigal son was a son even while he thought of himself as being no longer worthy of sonship. He did not cease to think of his father as his father. He said, "I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto him, Father, I . . . am no more worthy to be called thy son" (Luke 15:18, 19). Surely it was as a son that his father received him. Because of God's relationship to His image and likeness, this must ever express itself in unchanging unity and tenderness.

The continual unfolding of good in human thinking and experience enables us to see more clearly the true individuality of man. Jesus understood perfectly his spiritual entity, as existing in Mind. He was conscious of it when at twelve, he said (Luke 2:49), "I must be about my Father's business;" when, later on, he said to the Jews (John 8:58), "Before Abraham was, I am;" and when, after the resurrection, he assured the disciples (Matthew 28:20), "I am with you alway." Furthermore, he assured us that his Father was our Father; his God, our God, thus recognizing the real status of God's creation as existing in the one Mind, unchangeable and eternal.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Peonies

Full bowls of crimson petals and of white
Hold layer upon layer till the core
Is overlaid entirely. The robe
That hangs in the closet,
The silk robe with its embroidery
Of pink and pigeon-gray and lavender,
The silk robe was woven
To cherish the peony.

New England gardens billow in the summer light
Artists are painting them with wet, full brush,
Laying on scarlet-lake deep ivory,
To show at Provincetown
Or Gloucester, where the visitors will cry;
"How lovely and how real!" feeling sure
They have a case against a neighboring work—
Surréalist, a writhing button-hook.

The Chinese woman who embroidered the silk robe
Studied the peonies, the way they blew
Like boats full-sail across the green lagoon
Of garden in a court;
The way she thought
The peonies thought
In centuries gone by.
She stitched their hearts
Unseen beneath the strands of twisted silk.

But neither paint nor silk is flower, nor words
Which I may write all day, and every day
That will come after. All I ever say
Will bring no rounded blossom to my room
That I can feel the texture of, or smell
The fragrance of, or finger the full shape.
The painting will be hanging on its wall
Ten years from now;
The closet still will hold
The silk robe.
Though the peony will be
A ruin in two days,
I have, to keep,
Not painting on a wall
Nor stitchery, but knowledge of the flower.

PEARL STRACHAN

Člověk jako neměnitelná jsoucnost

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této straně

Lidé jsou většinou ochotni připustiti, že se Bůh nemění, nejsou však tak pohotově vidětí, že člověk, jako Boží podoba, jest neschopen změny.

Ponévadž lidé věří, že člověk jest hmotný, táží se jeden druhého: "Jak se Vám dnes daří?" Myslí o člověku jako o zdravém dnes, avšak třeba nemocném včera, nebo naopak. Dnes jest zámožný, ale příštím rokem může býti chudý; kdysi byl mlád, nyní je však stár! Věří ve skutečnost zrození a smrti a neustále zdůrazňují změny, které provázejí lidsky pojem existence.

Na stránce 336. knihy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu) píše Mary Baker Eddy: 'Bůh, božský Princip člověka, a člověk v Boží podobě jsou nerozlučitelní, souladní a věční." Na stránce 249. praví: "Život, jako Kristus, 'včera i dnes tentýž jest i na věky'". A opět na stránce 2. mluví o Bohu jako o "neměnitelné moudrosti a Lásce".

Tyto a jim podobné výroky v učebnici činí jasným, že Bůh a Jeho tvorba, zahrnuje v to i člověka, jsou nepromělnlivi, to jest nezměnitelní ve své pravé přirozenosti a vztahu. Ponévadž jest Bůh neproměnlivý božský Princip, jest člověk Jeho nezměnitelným zrcadlením čili výrazem. Jest proto třeba abychom porozuměli, že skutečný člověk není podroben zhoršení a nemůže se státi něčím odlišným od své přirozenosti jako dokonalá idea Mysli. Faktem jest, že člověk jest duchovní, a že není změny v jeho nesmrtelné dokonalosti. Vědecká odpověď na otázku "Jak se Vám dnes daří?" tudíž jest, že skutečný člověk jest povždy týž, protože zrcadlí Mysl. Uvědomiti si tuto pravdu dodává odvahy a ustálenosti našemu myšlení.

V kterési divadelní hře říká jedna z osob skupině dětí, jí svěřených, že se nesmí přestat modliti, nastane-li protivenství, neboť Bůh se bezpečně stará o ně o všechny. Jedno z dětí namítá: "Modlili jsme se celý měsíc; co dělal Bůh všechen ten čas?" A přece průběh hry ukáže dokonalé vysvobození opuštěných dětí, dokazuje tak, že Bůh něco "dělal"

Smrtelný smysl často volá: "Co dělal Bůh, když jsem trpěl a byl v nebezpečí?" To zní tak, jako by se Bůh měnil a zapomínal na Svou tvorbu a jako by Jeho dítky podléhaly utrpení a nebezpečenství. Místo toho měli bychom se tázati sami sebe: "Co dělám já, než že popírám Boha a své pravé, neměnitelné já jako Jeho zrcadlení?" Prohlasme: "Chci procitnouti ke skutečnostem býti a počíti se radovati, že Bůh a Jeho ideje 'včera i dnes' tytéž jsou 'i na věky'". Uznati pravý původ člověka a jeho nepřerušenou existenci jako ideu božské Mysli vrací naději a zjevuje cestu z nesouladu.

Mysl jest náš pravý příbytek, neboť ve svém skutečném já jsme ideje Mysli a dojista jsme zahrnuti v Mysli. Nemůžeme býti nikdy mimo Boha. Žalmista zvolal (Žalm 139:8): "Pakli bych sobě ustlal v hrobě, aj, přítomen jsi." Tak tedy skutečně přebýváme v domě Otcově. Mysl jest jakoby naší rodnou zemí a my nemůžeme změniti stav svého občanství a státi se cizozemci, lidmi neúčastnými, neznámými Mysli, byť i jen pro okamžik, tím méně pak pro dny a roky. Zrcadlení Mysli nemůže pominouti, aniž může jednotlivec z vlastní vůle nebo na naše-ptávání omylu ustati býti Božím zrcadlením čili ideou.

Marnotratný syn byl synem i když si o sobě myslel, že není více hoden synovství. Neustal myšliti na svého otce jako na otce. Pravil: "Vstana, půjdu k otci svému, a dim jemu: Otče, . . . aniž jsem více hoden slouti synem tvým" (Lukáš 15:18, 19). A opravdu, jako syna přijal jej otec jeho. Neboť vstah Boha k Jeho obrazu a podobě musí býti vždy vyjádřen neměnící se jednotou a něžností.

Neustálé rozvíjení dobra v lidském myšlení a zkušenosti uschopňuje nás vidětí zřetelněji pravou individualitu člověka. Ježíš dokonale rozuměl své duchovní jsoucnosti jako existujíci v Mysli. Byl si toho vědom, když ve dvanácti létech pravil (Lukáš 2:49): "V těch věcech, kteréž jsou Otce mého, musím já býti;" když později řekl Židům (Jan 8:58): "Prvé nežli Abraham byl, já jsem", a když po svém zmrtvýchvstání ujišťoval své učedlníky (Matous 28:20): "Já a vámi jsem po všechny dny." Mimo to nás ujistil, že jeho Otec jest naším Otcem, jeho Bůh naším Bohem, uznávaje tak skutečný stav Božího stvoření jako trvajícího v jedine Mysli, nezměnitelného a věčného.

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, píšte na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Typically American George Bellows

WHEN A MAN of such capacity to go his own way emerges from surroundings where he might little be expected to appear, he soon becomes a legend. Everybody wanted to know about him. Few had learned about the personal George Bellows. He had not been seen much either in high places or in Bohemia; he had been too busy. But when people did see him, unless they came to know him intimately, they were as much mystified as ever. He did not conform to their notions of a great artist. He was only one of those typical Americans whom Americans are always talking about but rarely see. . . .

Most of those magnified American qualities whose names have been outworn, but whose essences have not, he possessed. For instance, he was full of the American's gusto. He was unafraid to like things. Wherever he went everything was interesting and moving. Life was full of emotions to which he would give organized expression, architectonic integrity. The spectacle of New York—the Hudson, the East Side, the Battery, the parks—filled him with such enthusiasm that he confessed great difficulty in stopping long enough to paint what he saw. . . .

When he went to the theater—and he went often—he laughed with such unrestrained and honest joy that he heartened not only the audience but the actors. . . .

His times were overwhelming in their possibilities. He had fun in finding what seemed most significant, and he had greater, agonizing fun in struggling to expression. When one of his most brilliant portraits had been placed on exhibition with a note in the catalogue implying that it had been painted as a commission, he corrected the error by writing, "Painted for fun." He liked the world. He liked his friends. He liked his own work. And he liked good work done by others. No one ever joined the procession of honor with more enthusiasm than he did when he discovered genius in the work of somebody else.

American, too, was his zeal as a crusader. He was always fighting for causes. "I am a patriot for beauty. I would enlist in an army to make the world more beautiful. I would go to war for an ideal—far more easily than I could for a country." . . .

Always he was making something at his work-bench on the mezzanine floor of his studio. He must have at hand every conceivable kind of nail and screw and bolt. For these he went to a neighboring hardware-store, where the salesmen liked him so much that they proudly kept the newspaper reproductions of pictures made by this customer who knew the names and sizes of nails as if he might be a person of solid character.—From "Lonely Americans," by ROLLO WALTER BROWN. (New York: Coward-McCann.)

By Train in Morocco

THEY MAKE LOVELY pictures of mystery, these veiled women in white, as they stand on the station platform. Their background could not have been better chosen. If you would visualise a Moroccan railway station, you must dissociate your thoughts from the grim, drab structures of brick and iron, glass roofs and grime to which we in the north are accustomed. Each station here is a paradise. At either side of the line, a low-built, snow-white building, flat-roofed in Moorish style, half hides itself beneath exuberant cascades of purple bougainvillaea. On the platforms you may stand in the shade of trees laden with acacia festoons, or gaze enchanted on the crimson blossoms of the hibiscus, while the perfume of jasmine comes to you through the train windows. Across the whiteness of the station building is painted in vivid blue the name of the village, and every name is an enchantment. Karia ben Aouda, Souk el Arba du Rharb, Oued Fouant, Ksar Arboaus: each tells you something of its special character. A *ksar* is a village, *oued* means a river, a *souk* is a market, and *Arba* is Wednesday.

The train passes through flat lands painted purple and rose and yellow with flowers. Sometimes a field of ox-eyed daisies extends as far as the eye can see, carrying your gaze over to the mountains of the Riff that crouch still and blue in the distance. An expanse of poppies burns red for miles in the sun. Camels graze in fields yellow with birdsfoot trefoil, where storks perch meditatively and large white cowbirds rest on the backs of black cattle. An Arab walks on earth of burnt sienna behind a crude wooden plough of the kind that Abraham knew, pulled by a slow camel whose disdain for all around him surpasses anything that could be expressed by the most contemptuous of human beings.—GORDON WEST, in "By Bus to the Sahara." (London: John Gifford.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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BERLIN: Katharinenstrasse 27, Halensee I.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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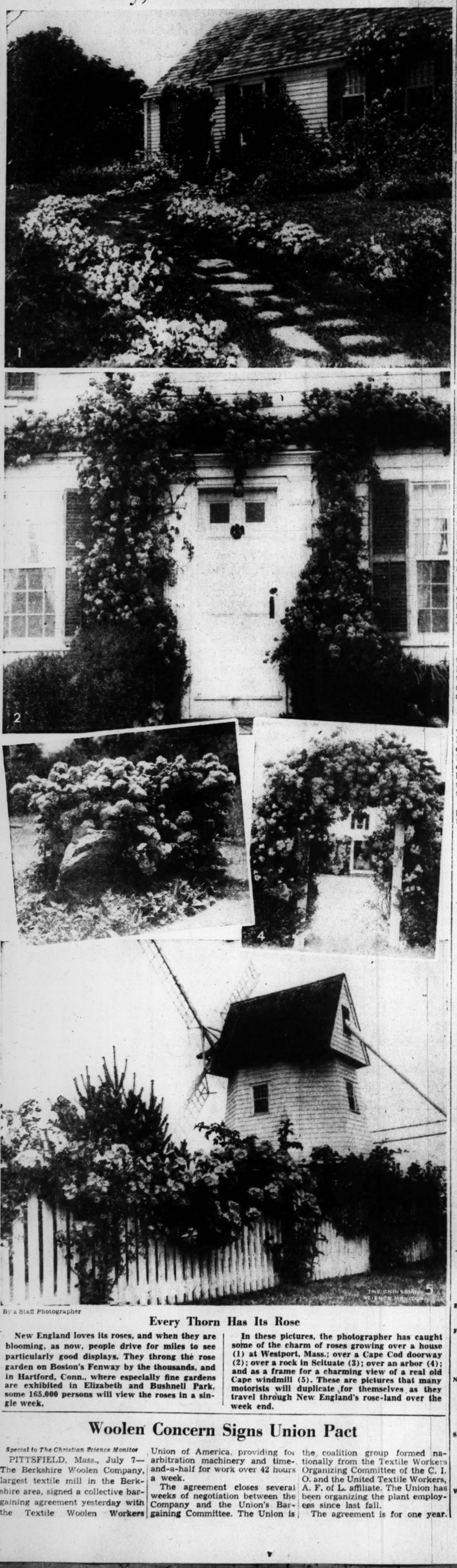
New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1939

July, Month of June Roses



By a Staff Photographer

Every Thorn Has Its Rose

New England loves its roses, and when they are blooming, as now, people drive for miles to see particularly good displays. They throng the rose garden on Boston's Fenway by the thousands, and in Hartford, Conn., where especially fine gardens are exhibited in Elizabeth and Bushnell Park, some 165,000 persons will view the roses in a single week.

In these pictures, the photographer has caught some of the charm of roses growing over a house (1) at Westport, Mass.; over a Cape Cod doorway (2); over a rock in Scituate (3); over an arbor (4); and as a frame for a charming view of a real old Cape windmill (5). These are pictures that many motorists will duplicate for themselves as they travel through New England's rose-land over the week end.

Woolen Concern Signs Union Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 7—The Berkshire Woolen Company, largest textile mill in the Berkshire area, signed a collective bargaining agreement yesterday with the Textile Woolen Workers Union of America, providing for arbitration machinery and time-and-a-half for work over 42 hours a week.

The agreement closes several weeks of negotiation between the Company and the Union's Bargaining Committee. The Union is the coalition group formed nationally from the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. and the United Textile Workers, A. F. of L. affiliate. The Union has been organizing the plant employees since last fall.

The agreement is for one year.

Increase in Jobs Cuts Relief Rolls in State

Sharp decrease in applications for unemployment compensation benefits and a correspondingly sharp increase in the number of jobs found for unemployed persons were reported today by the State Division of Unemployment Compensation.

Only 8,841 persons applied for benefits during the current week, compared to 10,183 in the preceding week.

"This is the lowest figure reported since late March and marks a definite reversal of the upswing which took place during the months of April, May and early June," the Division reported.

The major decreases in claims were experienced in Springfield, Lawrence, Brockton, New Bedford, and Boston. Only the Holyoke and Fall River offices reported any sizeable increases.

Jobs were found for 1,024 persons, during the current week, a 22 per cent increase over the preceding week. Private employment was obtained for 520 persons and public service positions for 504 others.

Despite the decrease in new claims, the benefits paid in the current week totaled $490,176 compared to $428,107 the preceding week. The $490,176 total was the second highest since December, 1938.

During 1939, a total of $9,960,941 in benefits has been paid to unemployed persons, bringing the disbursements since the start of the unemployment compensation system in January, 1938, to $37,188,931. The balance in the unemployment compensation fund is $60,596,877.

R. I. Boys Set Up a State For Practice in Government

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 7—Nearly 150 boys, selected by scores of schools and civic organizations as typical of youth in Rhode Island, gathered this week at Rhode Island State College, Kingston, to participate in the second Little Rhody Boys' State—an experiment in governmental education.

Sponsored by the R. I. American Legion, the Boys' State is designed to give working knowledge of the processes of government to the selected boys. Last year the Boys' State was tried for the first time.

During their stay at Kingston, the boys will set up two political parties, East and West, will elect a legislature and conduct legislative sessions. In addition, the boys will operate their own police system and publish a daily newspaper.

The police department was called upon to act on the first day of the session this week. An order had gone out that fireworks were strictly forbidden. One youth found with some firecrackers in his pocket was "arrested" and fined one demerit.

All will not be cut and dried at the Little Rhody camp this year. Lectures, sports and other entertainment have been provided to be sandwiched in among the more serious programs.

Architecture

An unusual exhibit to be on view all summer at the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence is a photographic history of Rhode Island architecture. The changes in the design of private homes and of factories down through the years are traced in the large series of pictures.

While the exhibit is designed principally for the layman, it offers valuable information as well for professional architects interested in Rhode Island's housing trends since colonial times.

A considerable portion of the display deals with factories and the little colonies of factory-owned dwellings which usually were clustered about the plant, as alike as so many peas in a pod.

* * *

Politics

Politics swings back into the Rhode Island spotlight next week when the members of the Legislature convene for the special session called by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt.

The session was called specifically to act on legislation to permit communities to meet their relief needs. Once in session, however, there is no limit on the matters which may be brought up for action. Action has been promised on several fronts.

A group of Providence legislators is expected to seek passage of legislation empowering the city to restore parking meters to the streets of the city.

Still others, annoyed by Governor Vanderbilt's program of patronage and his civil service bill which goes into effect next year, are reported planning steps to embarrass the Governor.

The new tax on tobacco products, rushed through the Legislature at the last session and already put into effect, is reported to be one target at which the opposition will fire. The State's budget has been balanced, largely because of the revenue expected from the tobacco tax. Any attempt to repeal the tax would ruin the Governor's pay-as-you-go policy and throw the budget out of balance.

Here and There in the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There's a smart dress shop out in Brookline at 1388 Beacon Street . . . Ann Barron's, to be exact . . . that takes advantage of the fact that loads of people rush for the seashore and mountains around this time; so around about the middle of July, or a little after, it closes up shop and does likewise.

But naturally, being very wise people, its managers aren't going to close up shop and leave a lot of stuff around to dispose of in the fall when they open . . . so they go to work and hold a very nice sale at this time of the year. And naturally you get some slick buys. For everything has been marked down, down, down. We have no patience with the 59c markdowns that some shops get worked up over; we assure you that these price differences run into more than a few dollars in some cases! And summer evenings with moons being in the majority at the moment, we'll start things off by telling you about a perfectly darling white frock that would serve you well on the most romantic evening you could round up in these parts! Of white marquisette, with an all-over floral pattern put into it in white. Short sleeves, a square camisole neckline, with little narrow ribbon of delphinium blue laced in and out of it, and the same ribbon running through sort of eyelets later on in the skirt. Which is just full enough to be most graceful. Being thrifty (we have our moments!) we can see you weaving ribbon of another color in place of the blue some night, just by way of changing the color scheme . . . and matching your sandals up to the ribbon, and perhaps the hair ribbon or the flowers you wear in your hair. And the dress is now less than $20.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Razing Contracts For Housing Let

The Boston Housing Authority, it was learned today, has awarded the contract for the demolition of the Charlestown and Mission Hill, Roxbury, areas where low-cost housing units are to be built, to the Cuyahoga Company of Cleveland, Ohio.

The contract price was $73,210—lowest of five bids submitted. Four hundred and sixty buildings will have to be razed in Charlestown and 200 on Mission Hill.

Work is expected to begin in late July.

Auto Horn Blasts Suspend a License

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, thumbed over the law books today, found an old law saying no person has the right to make harsh, objectionable noises with a horn, and on the strength of this law suspended the license of Bruce N. Van Fleet, Jr., of Malden, for alarming the people of Scituate with an automobile siren.

For seven days, young Van Fleet will be obliged to stay out of the driver's seat, during which time Mr. Goodwin said he must remove the siren from his car. The complaint was made that Van Fleet's siren caused residents of Scituate to think that a fire had broken out in their vicinity.

Board Questions New Haven Rent In South Station

The New Haven Railroad pays only $1,500 a month rent for its fourth and fifth floor office space in the South Station, owned by Boston Terminal Company, although this space is worth much more on the basis of rent paid by other tenants, it was testified today by Frank E. Berg, bookkeeper of the Terminal Company, at a hearing before the State Public Utilities Commission.

Trustees of the New Haven Railroad and George T. Carmichael, Comptroller of the Road, together with his complete records, were ordered yesterday to appear before the State Public Utilities Commission despite the protest of H. L. Filer, Associate Counsel of the Road, that the Trustees were of the opinion their case had been submitted and that three freight cars would be required to transport the records here.

In addition to producing the books, the Commission has asked for a full explanation of the manner in which the figures were obtained which the New Haven used to show that the Old Colony Railroad was losing money and to justify abandonment of 88 stations and curtailment of service.

Edward A. Pecce, Assistant Attorney General, claimed at the public hearing that the New Haven charged costs of the terminal to the Old Colony Railroad, increasing the overhead of this road and evading its own share of the costs. In this way, Mr. Pecce declared, the New Haven sought to increase expenses of the Old Colony to prove that road was losing money.

Heat Till Sunday, Weatherman Says

With an official reading of 91.4 degrees reported at 2.30 today, the highest this year—weather officials, seeing no relief in sight before Sunday on this fourth day of the hot wave, said the day's record of 96 degrees might be broken before sundown.

At 12:30 a. m. the temperature was 73 degrees. At 7:30 it was 76 and by hourly intervals rose to 80, 82, 84 then 86 at 11:30 a. m. 89 at 12:30 and 90 at 1:30 p. m.

The forecast calls for cloudy weather this afternoon, tonight, and tomorrow, "continuing somewhat oppressively warm." Gentle to moderate southeasterly winds are scheduled.

Relief anticipated by Sunday is coming in a flow of cool air now over the Northwest which has pushed temperatures in the Canadian border states and in the Dakotas into the 50's and 60's. Sunday's drop in temperature probably will be accompanied by thunder showers.

A reading of 90 degrees is expected tomorrow. This continued heat, the Weather Bureau explained, is due to insolation, or continued baking of the earth by the sun.

The Bureau pointed out that in an average of figures over a period of years there are nine days in which Boston may reasonably expect readings over 90 degrees. Four of these occur in July. So far there has been one such day, July 4, when the temperature reached 91.

Most of New England sweltered with Boston. Unofficial readings as high as 95 were reported, this figure coming from Augusta, Maine, at noon.

Thundershowers broke the heat in the Middle West today, bringing relief to that section of the country. Rainfall was reported in Iowa, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Nebraska. The showers are expected to reach the Great Lakes area tonight or tomorrow.

Temperatures above 100 degrees were reported in Oklahoma, Kansas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, with a high of 108 at Ellis, Kan.

WPA Strike Dwindles In New England Area

The strike of WPA workers appeared to have collapsed today so far as New England was concerned. Although some 700, out of a total in excess of 200,000, were reported out by WPA officials early this morning, the number had dwindled to below 180, it was claimed.

At 12:30 this afternoon the largest single group on strike, which included some 500 sewer project laborers in Cranston, R. I., returned to work. Their action followed conferences with Farrell D. Coyle, Rhode Island Works Progress Administration, who flatly pointed out that orders for longer hours and lower pay resulted from Congressional action and had to be taken or left, just as the workers chose.

A few individuals in widely scattered Massachusetts communities were still on strike this afternoon, but there appeared little likelihood that labor union support would be forthcoming except in the Springfield area. There David A. Goggin, President of Springfield's Central Labor Union, said 100 skilled workers would leave work July 14, effective date of the order which increases working hours to 130 a month and drops the past policy of paying skilled workers the prevailing union wage scale.

E. A. Johnson, head of the Building Trades Union Council in Boston, today said that a meeting had been called here for July 15 to discuss the situation. He said he personally was opposed to the strike.

A more serious view of the situation was taken in Rhode Island where Gov. William H. Vanderbilt apparently entertained fears that the WPA changes might cause considerable upheaval in State welfare activities, and in the wages of general industry.

The Governor attended conferences until late last night with representatives of labor, and the Governor announced he will shortly appoint a special commission to examine the possibility of setting up State and city supported projects, similar to the Federal WPA efforts.

In Court for Working

WALTHAM, Mass., July 7 (AP)—Horace A. Sanderson, WPA foreman, was brought into court today because he wouldn't stop working.

Employed on a project nearby, Mr. Sanderson was asked by court officers to stop certain noisy operations which were disturbing the court session. When he declined on the ground only a written order from his superiors could bring about a halt, Judge P. S. Cunniff ordered the foreman brought before him.

Mr. Sanderson was made to sit in the prisoners' dock for 45 minutes and warned that any more noise would constitute contempt of court.

Burlington to Get Dairy Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 7—Educators, investigators and commercial technicians of the American Dairy Science Association will come to this lake city for the 1941 annual meeting of the Association, according to Dr. Howard B. Ellenberger, past president of the organization, today.

Dr. Ellenberger announced the receipt of a telegram today to the effect that the Association, which has just completed its 1939 meetings at Pullman, Washington, has accepted the invitation extended in behalf of the University of Vermont, to meet in this city for the 1941 sessions. The Association will be the guests of the University and the dairy industry of New England.

Attendance in the Association is drawn from almost every state in the country, provinces of Canada and several foreign countries.

Weeding Unworthy Welfare Cases

A close checking of Massachusetts welfare recipients to weed out the undeserving was in prospect today as David W. Armstrong, State Commissioner of Welfare, announced that starting Aug. 1, responsibility for investigating all welfare cases will be placed solely upon local communities. In this way, local officials must investigate their own cases carefully and conserve their relief expenditures or suffer the consequence of having to raise more revenues with which to foot the bill.

This drastic step, the Commissioner stated, was taken after he made a careful examination of Bay State relief operations, following his recent appointment by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

At present, Mr. Armstrong explained, the State Department does the investigating of relief cases for all parts of the Commonwealth. After Aug. 1, however, the State Department will function simply as a supervisory department over the local agencies. It will cease to have direct contact with those on welfare.

Preparatory to this change over, the Commissioner said, he has planned a training institute for welfare supervisors and visitors. It will be held in Boston from July 17 to 28.

Commisioner Armstrong said he expected the new welfare system to "result in substantial reductions in cost without hurting anyone." He said the change would necessitate the adding of personnel in many local welfare departments, but that these added visitors would doubtless more than pay for themselves in reducing the rolls.

Wellesley Summer Institute Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 7 — From many States and some foreign countries members of the Summer Institute for Social Progress, which opens a two-week session on the Wellesley College campus tomorrow, converged upon Greater Boston today. They have been carefully chosen—with scholarships offered to some foreign, labor and farmer members—so as to represent a fair cross section of public opinion today, according to Miss Dorothy Hill, the Director

The New England Institute of International Relations which ended a two weeks conference on the campus today, stressed at its last meetings the need for more general appreciation of democracy within the United States and other democratic nations, if the idea of majority rule is to be applied finally in a world federation to assure peace and security. Although there is no conection between the two institutes, it so happens that this idea is to be carried on and developed through the sessions of the Institute for Social Progress, since the general theme chosen is "How Can We Make Democracy Work?"

After registration and the opening dinner and program of welcome in Stone Hall tomorrow, the Institute will get down to business at 9:30 on Sunday morning in Sage Hall, when members of the faculty will outline the ground they expect to cover in the next fortnight.

Heading the faculty will be John Stewart Burgess of the Department of Sociology at Temple University in Philadelphia, who for many years headed the Sociology Department at Yenching University in North China.

The first of the series of evening lectures, open to the public, will be given on Sunday at 8:15 in the College Chapel, when Edward L. Israel, Rabbi of the Har Sinai Congregation of Baltimore, Md., will speak on "Democracy: A World Movement."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Sergeant Madden," with Wallace Beery and Tom Brown. 3:45, 6:45, 9:30. Also "White Woman." 2, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway and Paramount—
Ann Sheridan and Dick Powell in "Naughty But Nice." Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "The Man Who Dared." With Jane Bryan and Henry O'Neil. Fenway: 2:55, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Normandie—
"Adventures of Huck Finn," featuring Mickey Rooney. Also "Yes, My Darling Daughter," with Priscilla Lane, Roland Young, Fay Bainter. Tomorrow: "Dodge City," with Errol Flynn and Olivia De-Haviland. Also Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle."

Scollay and Modern—
"Undercover Doctor," featuring Lloyd Nolan. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. Also Fred MacMurray and Irene Dunne, in "Invitation to Happiness." Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:25.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
James Stewart, Joan Crawford and Lew Ayres in "The Ice Follies of 1939." Also "Sergeant Madden," featuring Wallace Beery.

Radio—Page 10

RKO Boston—
"Inside Information," with Dick Foran and June Lang. 9:50 a. m., 12:15, 2:45, 5:10, 7:40, 10:05. Also Lucille Ball and Allan Lane in "Panama Lady." 11 a. m., 12:53, 3:45, 6:30, 8:50.

Repertory—
Sonja Henie in "My Lucky Star." Also "Speed to Burn," with Michael Whalen and Lynn Bari. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

University—
Bette Davis and Paul Muni in "Juarez." 2:25, 5:50, 9:10. Also "Torchy Runs for Mayor," featuring Glenda Farrell. 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
Vacation preview series. "Inside the Capitol," Leon Errol comedy, latest newsreel and other short subjects.

Coolidge Corner—
"Mr. Moto in Danger Island," featuring Peter Lorre. 1:45, 5, 8:15. Also Cary Grant and Jean Arthur in "Only Angels Have Wings." 3, 6:20, 9:35.

Uptown—
"Juarez," featuring Bette Davis and Paul Muni. 2:25, 6:05, 9:40. Also Walter Pidgeon and Virginia Bruce in "Society Lawyer." 1:05, 4:45, 8:20.

Tremont—
Leslie Howard in "Pygmalion." Also "Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power and Alice Faye. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"Career," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:05, 10. "Five Came Back," with Chester Morris and Lucille Ball. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

Trans-Lux—
"You Can't Take It With You," with Lionel Barrymore, Jean Arthur, James Stewart, Spring Byington. Also news and short subjects.

Metropolitan—
The Lane Sisters in "Daughters Courageous." 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Nancy Drew, Trouble Shooter," with Bonita Granville. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 8:30.

State and Orpheum—
Robert Donat in "Goodbye Mr. Chips." Orpheum 9:30 a. m. Both theaters, 12:35, 3:40, 10. Also "Parents on Trial," with Jean Parker and Johnny Downs. Both theaters 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:35.

Esplanade Concert

Acoustic Shell, Charles River Embankment, 8:30

ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor

PROGRAM

1. "Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg," from "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
2. Symphony No. 1, in C major, Op. 21 ..... Beethoven
   I. Adagio molto; Allegro con brio
   II. Andante cantabile con moto
   III. Menuetto (Allegro molto e vivace)
   IV. Adagio; Allegro molto e vivace
3. Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
   Interval
4. Prelude to "Hansel and Gretel" ..... Humperdinck
5. "Till-Eilt" (Trumpet Solo: Roger Voisin)
6. "By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltz ..... J. Strauss
7. Sixth Hungarian Dance ..... Brahms

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Spanish art by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy weather this afternoon, tonight and Saturday; continued somewhat oppressively warm; gentle to moderate southwesterly winds.

For Central New England on Sunday: Probably local thundershowers becoming somewhat cooler.

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer on the extreme east coast tonight; Sunday local thundershowers.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate winds mostly south and southwest and generally fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Other New England States: Generally fair and continued warm tonight and Saturday; Sunday local thunder showers.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	76	86	Minneapolis	71	
Bermuda			New Orleans	74	96
Chicago	76		New York	71	81
Denver	81	92	Norfolk	78	85
Helena	80	72	Philadelphia	75	86
Kansas City	80	103	St. Louis	82	
Los Angeles	64	79	San Francisco	54	64
Miami	74		Washington	76	87

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 7.
B—Maximum, July 6.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 4:05 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Saturday, 4:30 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:54 p. m.

Women of Town and Country Brought Together in Trade

By Wanda MacDowell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Are you looking for a wedding present that's different, one of those huge hand-decorated metal tea trays or an unusual hooked rug? Or maybe you need some new garden gadgets and a gay handmade smock and matching floppy hat to wear while you are working among the flower beds this summer. Or perhaps your appetite is a bid jaded this hot weather and you crave preserved wild strawberries or beach plum jelly along with hot biscuits, dainty cookies, maple sugar and fluffy cakes such as you get only when you visit down on the farm. Whether it's doughnuts and candy you seek or a new silk quilt for baby's crib and a funny woolly monkey for him to play with, you will find them all in the Farm and Garden Shop at 39 Newbury Street.

Down a few steps from the sidewalk, behind attractive show windows lies this unique shop, brimming with a variety of products that come straight from the farms of New England. Supporting the shop is the New England Farm and Garden Association of more than 1,000 members, which carries on educational work for the improvement of farming, gardening and homemaking activities throughout New England, and mantains a scholarship fund for young women studying agriculture and horticulture.

Mrs. Hubert L. Carter, of West Newton, the President, returning from the convention in Detroit of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association, in which Mrs. Henry Ford is the guiding influence and of which the New England organization is a branch, said she was thrilled by the breadth of vision of this work and by the type of woman that is carrying it on.

National Scope

"Providing for country women," said Mrs. Carter, "to come in contact with city women in marketing their handicraft, gives them an income they could not otherwise have; but better still, these contacts are giving the farm woman and the city woman an interest in and understanding of each other that is most valuable.

"At the convention, it was interesting to hear of activities in various parts of the country. In many places the associations are working for beautifying of the highways. One group, in New York State, revived the old-fashioned ploughing contests this spring, giving prizes for the straightest furrow and for speed.

Country Sports

"One of the chief aims of the organization is to stimulate interest in and a love for country life. Personally, my love of country life needs no stimulation, for gardening always has been one of my hobbies and our country home in the White Mountains is a rendezvous for young people winter and summer. I ski, ride, and play tennis and golf with my children at all seasons. They have learned to like country life, and they prefer sports to the sophisticated pleasures of town any time, which seems to me the normal attitude of youth, as it frees them from standards too frequently set by the movies.'

Regarding the Farm and Garden Shop, Mrs. Carter noted that 85 per cent of the income from the sales of the farm goods goes to the consignors. The shop is supported by membership fees and various special affairs and sales.

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For Shop and Garden

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Mrs. Hubert L. Carter
President, New England Farm and Garden Association.

Railroads Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

or 200 miles, leave it with another agent, and then pick up the train again. "It will not be necessary to return to the starting point," he said.

In order to make the rental of these cars economical the rates have been made attractive. The base charge is eight cents a mile, minimum use 10 miles for an hour. Daily rate is eight cents a mile, minimum use 75 miles in 12 hours, and five miles for each subsequent hour. Weekly rate is eight cents a mile, minimum use 350 miles—if used 1,000 miles the rate drops to six and one-half cents a mile.

While these rates are basic ones for the western railroads the New Haven rates, according to Mr. Murphy, are even more attractive. Full tours of New England may be made very inexpensively and have been designed especially for visitors coming to New England this summer.

When the New Haven put the plan into operation last August it made a special appeal to business houses. The response was enthusiastic with 41 rentals being made. In September, one week prior to the hurricane, there were 45 rentals. Business houses are finding it more economical to send their salesmen by rail to territories where calls are to be made in a rented car.

Shipping Officers Chosen

One of the oldest shipping companies in Boston, the John G. Hall & Co., Inc., has elected a new roster of officers. Francis Minot is President; John M. Kemp, Vice-President and Secretary; Henry R. Wightman, Vice-President; and L. G. Barthold, Treasurer. Andrew B. Sides, for several years the President of the Company and a director, resigned from both offices. He has been in Boston shipping for many years with the Eastern Steamship Lines.

Vermont's Many Lovely Lakes Topped by Historic Champlain

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Burlington, Vt.

If Vermont didn't possess any other scenic virtue than its lakes it still would be one of New England's leading vacation resorts. For each year thousands of vacationists come to this Green Mountain State to spend their summer holidays on the sandy shores of one of the numerous lakes.

The appeal which these Vermont lakes hold for vacationists is indeed a strong one. For these folks are content to stay in one place all summer. No need, they say, to run about the countryside when enjoyable days may be spent in a comfortable camp on some lake's edge.

Frankly, that's how we feel too. But unfortunately our job is to be on the move; on the lookout for just such vacation resorts. But it certainly doesn't prohibit us from telling someone else that a summer holiday on a Vermont lake would be a grand idea.

We won't attempt to name your lake for you. Choose that, as you will. You'll find that Vermont has a good selection for you to choose from.

* * *

The Queen of Vermont's lakes, of course, is Lake Champlain. While Vermont must share this lake with New York State, Champlain brings hundreds of visitors to Vermont annually. No bodies of fresh water in the Western Hemisphere can boast of more events of historic interest than Lake Champlain. Long before the white man took up his abode here, Lake Champlain was the great natural highway in peace and in war, for the tribes that inhabited northeastern America. The Iroquois called it Caniaderi Guarunte, the Lake that is the Gate of the Country.

With the exception of the Great Lakes, Champlain is the largest navigable fresh water lake in the United States. It is 118 miles long and its greatest width is a little more than 12 miles. For more than 100 years steamboats have carried passengers on Lake Champlain. In fact, the world's second successful steamboat, named the Vermont, was launched at Burlington in 1808, only a year after Fulton's Clermont began trips on the Hudson River.

In the northern region of the lake is an island county, consisting of the township of Isle La Motte, an island; the township of North Hero, an island; the island of Grand Isle, divided into two townships, Grand Isle and South Hero; and the township of Alburgh, a peninsula extending south from the Canadian mainland. There are many other islands in the lakes. The shores on the Vermont side are generally low and sloping, embracing many fine bathing beaches. Much of the shore line is fringed with trees.

A bridge connects the two states at Chimney Point, Vt., and Port Henry, N. Y. The bridge's cost of $1,000,000 is being met by a small toll charge. When this amount is paid the tolls will be abolished.

A word here about Burlington, Vermont's largest city. It is the headquarters of navigation on Lake Champlain and is considered one of the most beautiful cities of the world.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 323 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 10:45 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Week days, 8:45 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Bangor—Week days, 1:15 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston — Week days, 1 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Mondays to Fridays, 3:30 and 6 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m) W1XAL, and its companion transmitter, W1XAR, 15.13mc (19.8m).
Boston—Week days, 1 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:10 p. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 12 noon, WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield — Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Fridays, 9:15 a. m. and 5 p. m., Sundays, 3 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Manchester — No regular time assigned, WFEA, 1340kc.
Portsmouth—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10:30 a. m.; Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, 4:15 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Daily, 4 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 11 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays to Fridays, 3:30 and 6 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m), W1XAL and its companion transmitter, W1XAR, 15.13mc (19.8m.)

Missouri

Kansas City—Daily, 12:30 and 6 p. m., W9XA, 26.45mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 1 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Week days, 8:15 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc., 49.96m.
Panama City—Mondays to Fridays, 8:15 a. m., HP5A, 11.70mc., 26.64m.

Christian Science Lecture at Fair

On Sunday, July 9, at 2 p. m., E. S. T., a Christian Science lecture will be delivered at the New York World's Fair by Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., of Boston, Massachusetts, a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

This lecture will be carried to listeners throughout the world by shortwave station W1XAL in Boston. Two frequencies will be employed, 6.04mc. and 15.13mc.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Bruce Becker's Orch.	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Bruce Becker's Orch.	Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Tower Tempos"	Serenade	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Behind the Stars"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Eton Boys, songs	Fred Hoey; musicale	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Buck Rogers"; sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15 "Parker Family"	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Song recital	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30 M. Loring, songs	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Bob Edge, sports	"The ABC of NBC"	"Names in the News"		"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "Under Western Skies"; variety	North Shore Players; talks; sketch	Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, baritone; Frank Black's Orchestra; chorus	Sport reports	Stan Brown's Orchestra
8:15 Johnny Green's Or.; sketch	"Don't Forget"; quiz program		Sport reports	"Front Page Drama"
8:30			WOR Symphony Orch.	"Around the Town"
8:45			WOR Symphony Orch.	"Around the Town"
9:00 Raymond Paige, 99 Men and a Girl	"Plantation Party" vocalists; orchestra	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages from the Classical Album"
9:15			Edwin C. Hill	
9:30 "First Nighter" dramatization	Harry Horlick's Orch.; Felix Knight, tenor	"Death Valley Days" dramatic sketch	"Take a Note"; soloists; orchestra	"Pages from the Classical Album"
9:45				
10:00 "Grand Central Station"; drama	"The Million Dollar Touch"; drama	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Frank Trumbauer's Or.	S. Featherstone's Orch.
10:15		Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Detective O'Malley"	The Argentines; orch.
10:30 Robert L. Ripley; vocalist; orchestra	Milt Herth's Trio	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Congressional Review	News Service
10:45	Rep. White, Idaho	Network program	"Friday Promenade"	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:30 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Interstate Commission on Crime Conference	Jan Garber's Orchestra	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:45 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"		Jan Garber's Orchestra	News Service

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecast; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star Flashes
8:15 Shopping Service	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	Five Star Flashes
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Five Star Flashes
8:45 "About Us"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Five Star Flashes
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 Music; news	"As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 National Hillbilly Champions	"Breakfast Club"; soloists; orchestra	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45		"The Band Parade"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Studio speaker	Morin Sisters, songs	"The Wise Man"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Bill Elliot, songs	"What Is It?"	"No School Today"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Saturday Serenade"	Barry McKinley, songs	"Bright Idea Club"	"Out of Doors"; Henley Royal Regatta;	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"The Child Grows Up"	"Bright Idea Club"		"Shopping With You"
11:00 "Mellow Moments"	Ross Trio	American Art Quartet	British Open Golf Championship; All-England Lawn Tennis Championship	Studio speaker
11:15 Network program	Sports School	American Art Quartet		"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30 Columbia Concert Hall	Weather; music; talk	Network program		"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45	"Things and Swings"	"Nature Sketches"		News Service
12:00 Manhattan Minuet	News; 'Noonday Review'	Walter Kidder, baritone; organ; violin	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News Service	Noonday Review; stocks		Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Let's Pretend"	National Farm and Home Hour	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides
12:45 "Let's Pretend"		'Leaders in Dance Time'	Italian music program	"Legion of Safety"
1:00 Enoch Light's Or.	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Enoch Light's Or.		Marimba Melodies	"Merchants Program"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "What Price America"; talk; drama	"Little Variety Show"	Household talk	"Merchants Program"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45	"Little Variety Show"	Household talk	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	Short Story Club"
2:00 "Bull Session"; student debate	Morton Franklins' Orch.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Concert Orchestra	"Wild Azalias"
2:15	Morton Franklins' Orch.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Sport comment	"Wild Azalias"
2:30 "Brush Creek Follies"	"Indiana, Indigo"	"Matinee in Rhythm"	Sports reports	String orchestra
2:45	"Merry Music"	Bob Armstrongs' Orch.	Sport comment	News Service
3:00 The Merrymakers	Paul Martin's Music	"Golden Melodies"; string ensemble	Boston Bees-Philadelphia baseball game	Sport reports
3:15 "World Waltzes"	Paul Martin's Music	Intl. Music Competition from Geneva		Sport reports
3:30 Charles Paul, organist	Crazy Quilt in Rhythm		Boston Bees-Philadelphia baseball game	Sport reports
3:45	Weather; news			Sport reports
4:00 Sport comment	Club Matinee; variety	Roy Eldredge's Orch.	Boston Bees-Philadelphia baseball game	Sport reports
4:15 Sport comment	Club Matinee; variety	Roy Eldredge's Orch.		Sport reports
4:30 The Dancepators	Club Matinee; variety	Paul Laval's Orchestra	Boston Bees-Philadelphia baseball game	Sport reports
4:45 The Dancepators	Club Matinee; variety	Paul Laval's Orchestra		Sport reports
5:00 Syncopation Piece	George Duffy's Orch.	National High School Band Concert; "Summertime Swing"; Bruce Becker's Orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 Syncopation Piece	George Duffy's Orch.		Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Nat Brandwyne's Orchestra	Benny Carter's Orch.		Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Dance Interlude		Sport program	News Service
6:00 News; "Headlines"	News; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Console Overtones	Fred Hoey; music	Sport comment	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mounted"; dramatization	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music		Dramatization	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 Americans at Work; interviews	"Message of Israel"	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Curtain Calls"	Dinner Dance Music
7:15	"Message of Israel"	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 "County Seat"	Ted Travers' Orchestra	People's Quiz Club"	Swing Session	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 "County Seat"	Ted Travers' Orchestra	People's Quiz Club"	"20th Century Music"	Kerry Dances
8:00 Columbia Concert Orchestra	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Dick Tracy"; children's sketch	Sport reports	"Jungle Jim"; sketch
8:15	Hal Kemp's Orchestra		Sport reports	Hilo Serenaders
8:30 "Professor Quiz"; questions; answers	"Brent House"; dramatic series	Variety Show; vocalists; comedy; orchestra	"Hawaii Calls"; native Hawaiian music	Russian Choir
8:45				"Ranch Boys"
9:00 Your Hit Parade; vocalist; quintet;	National Barn Dance	"Vox Pop"; Parks Johnson; Graham McNamee	Sport comment	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Henry Burr; soloists;		Sport comment	
9:30 M. Warnow's Orch	vocal groups; "Hoosier	Arch Oboler's Plays;	Sport comment	"Pages from the Classical Album"
9:45 "Saturday Night	Hot Shots"; comedy	"The Ivory Tower"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	
10:00 Serenade"	Rep. Hamilton Fish	Benny Goodman's Orch.; vocalist	Symphonic Strings with Alfred Wallenstein	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15 "The West Remembers"	Barney Rapp's Orchestra		"Music by Moonlight"	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:30	Speech by "Sono-Vox"	International Christian Endeavor Meeting		News Service
10:45 Doris Rhodes	Network program		"Music by Moonlight"	Joe Brattain's Orch.
11:00 Weather; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Freddy Martin's Orch.	Billy McDonald's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather Service	Eager Ellis' Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30 Barry Wood's Orch.	Richard Himber's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Phil Napoleon's Orch.	Clarence Williams' Orch.
11:45 Barry Wood's Orch.	Richard Himber's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Phil Napoleon's Orch.	News Service

NBC and Movies Join in Search Of Talent by Radio

The Week-End Dialer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How complicated financing through one bond issue after another caused taxpayers to pay nearly $1,000,000 for an $88,000 courthouse in Pioche, Nevada, will be dramatized on "Death Valley Days" period tonight, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30; "The Million Dollar Touch" introduces a new Friday dramatic series entitled "Hollywood Ladder of Fame," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10. The series, arranged by NBC in co-operation with major film studios, aims to spotlight public attention on the Barrymores, Hepburns, and Colberts of the future by presenting new players each week.

Saturday

"The Ivory Tower," a specially written Arch Oboler play starring Alla Nazimova, celebrated Russian actress, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30; a concert of winners of the first International Competition for Musical performers, NBC-Red-WNAC, 3:30; and demonstration of a mechanical device capable of producing speech, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:30, are highlights of today's programs.

Sunday

A Second Annual Gershwin Memorial program and a dramatization taking reverent liberties with a story by Sir Walter Scott are worthy of Dialers' attention today.

Serious Music

World premiere of Hans Spialek's "Demon" Variations, a free paraphrase on Anton Rubinstein's "Demon," will be given by the NBC Orchestra conducted by Frank Black. Glazunov's "Carnival" Overture and Mozart's "Adelaide" Concerto with Oscar Shumsky as violin soloist will complete the program, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Popular

Paul Whiteman will conduct his own orchestra, augmented by leading members of the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony, a second Gershwin Memorial program. Deems Taylor will be master of ceremonies, and Jane Froman vocal soloist. Included on the program will be the "Rhapsody in Blue," "It Ain't Necessarily So," from "Porgy and Bess," and "The Man I Love," CBS, WEEI, 3.

Patricia Gilmore appears as "Summer Hour" guest with "regulars" James Melton, Francis White and Don Voorhees' Orchestra on a program including "I'll Take You Home Again, Kathleen," Cole Porter's "Begin the Beguine," Friml's "Indian Love Call," and selections from Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado," CBS-WEEI, 9.

Drama

Sir Walter Scott's "The Two Drovers," as adapted for radio by Ranald MacDougall, will be dramatized by the Radio Guild, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7:30.

Lillian Heliman, playwright, producer-director Herman Shumlin, Professor Quinz and Bette Garde line up against Ellery Queen in an effort to beat the crack detective in solving "The Adventure of Napoleon's Razor," CBS-WEEI, 8.

Knickerbocker Playhouse presents Franchot Tone and Elliott Lewis, co-starring in "Seventh Heaven," CBS-WEEI, 10.

Monday

Fish stories as told by experts will be heard at tonight's meeting of the "Order of Adventurers," Capt. William E. Young, author of "Shark, Shark," and one of the world's most outstanding authorities on the subject, will debate the "existence of man-eating sharks" with Roy Chapman Andrews, curator of the American Museum of Natural History, and Commander Felix Reisenberg, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Drama

Charles Laughton, Charles Ruggles and Zasu Pitts present "Ruggles of Red Gap," last "Radio Theater" dramatization of the current season, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Four Daughters, Two Fathers

The Arts in Boston

"Daughters Courageous," the new film at the Metropolitan, brings back the "Four Daughters" of last year, with John Garfield, Claude Rains, Fay Bainter, and Jeffrey Lynn. The daughters are, of course, Priscilla Lane and her two sisters, and Gale Page.

Their new vehicle, based on the play, "Fly Away Home," is a follow-up but not a sequel to its predecessor. This time they represent a different family, whose mother (Miss Bainter) was deserted by Jim Masters (Mr. Rains) when the children were small. Now, 20 years later, he turns up, just as his former wife is about to marry a substantial citizen.

One of the daughters (Priscilla Lane) has been attracted by a ne'er-do-well (Mr. Garfield) who promises to follow in the footsteps of her father. The resolution of these two problems of the heart constitutes the play. What happens is that the two wanderers go off together at the end, leaving their ladies secure, to be sure, but still romantically yearning.

The photoplay, directed by Michael Curtiz, is sentimental in tone and deliberate in pace. Perhaps its most striking feature is its glorification of bad manners in the character played by Mr. Garfield. The idea seems to be that if a youth is sufficiently insolent he must have pretty good stuff in him.

Also the film brings in that popular Hollywood thesis that it is more admirable to live by your wits—meaning by dishonest practices—than to earn a living. No doubt the purpose of the producers was to sing a song in praise of romance as against dull respectability, but one of their romantic figures is a boor and both are ethically shoddy.

The companion film is "Nancy Drew, Trouble Shooter," latest in the series, which shows Nancy again solving a murder mystery.

L. A. S.

* * *

'Naughty but Nice'

Presumably the title of "Naughty But Nice" at the Paramount and Fenway refers to the changing of classical music into swing tunes. For as the presence of Dick Powell in the cast might suggest, there is a musical twist to the plot.

It is a familiar type of yarn with familiar situations, about the college professor who goes to New York to have his music published, falls into the hands of Tin Pan Alley in general and a jitterbug aunt in particular, drinks cocktails heavily thinking he is served lemonade, is a success as a popular composer, is exposed to the wiles of an unscrupulous radio songstress (Ann Sheridan), and finally realizes that he is in love with his attractive collaborator (Gale Page). The film is intended to be light and amusing but it is not so successful as might be hoped from a cast that includes such capable players as Helen Broderick, Ronald Reagan, Allen Jenkins, Zasu Pitts, and Maxie Rosenbloom. The best moments are in the plagiarism trial near the end of the story.

"The Man Who Dared," the other film on the bill, seems to be another version of the story used in "The Star Witness," with Charley Grapewin now in the part done originally by Chic Sale and with incidents changed to bring the story up to date. There are references, for instance, to dictators and their methods. The plot is concerned with a family terrorized by gangsters against identifying a murderer. Only the Spanish War grandfather is courageous enough to stick to his testimony. Jane Bryan, Henry O'Neil, Elisabeth Risdon, and Jimmie McCallion are among the players.

E. F. M.

Premiere for Boston

George Abbott is expecting to open his new musical, "Yale Bait," at the Shubert Theater in Boston on Oct. 2 and to take it into New York on Oct. 18. The title probably will be changed before the opening performances. Jo Mielziner will design the settings.

Fine Arts Closing

The Fine Arts Theater has closed for the remainder of the summer. Plans are being made for the house to reopen in September with a film survey running through the month and including such films as "Sous Les Toits de Paris" "Le Million," "A Nous la Liberté," "Mädchen in Uniform," "Kameradschaft," "M." "Carnival in Flanders," "Carnet de Bal," "Emperor Jones," "Petrified Forest," "Man of Aran," "Potemkin," and "Road to Life." Each film will be given for one or two days.

Air Photos Used For R. I. Planning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILLSGROVE, R. I.—State authorities already have begun to make use of the aerial photographs taken of Rhode Island as part of an aerial survey last month.

The prints have been classified and numbered and are being used by the Rhode Island State Highway Planning survey to check the State's network of roads and plan the relocation of old and the new ones still to be built, according to J. L. Murray, State manager of the planning survey.

The 118th Engineers, Rhode Island National Guard unit, also are using the air views of the State to develop technique in reading aerial maps preparatory to extensive work at camp this summer.

Lieut.-Gen. E. L. Logan

Lieut.-Gen. Edward L. Logan of the Massachusetts National Guard, retired, who passed on yesterday, was long a prominent military and political figure in this State.

In 1920, after leading the 101st Infantry 26th (Yankee) Division in the World War, General Logan was appointed Brigadier General in the reorganization of the National Guard by Gov. Calvin Coolidge. Two years later he became Major General, commanding the new 26th Division, then the highest rank ever given in the Bay State.

For five years he was Manager of the $6,000,000 George Robert White Fund, left to the City of Boston, at an annual salary of $20,000. He retired from this position in 1935. He was presiding justice of the South Boston District Court for 25 years.

'The Monitor Views the News'
For Saturday, July 8

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc

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STATE ORPHEUM
HELD OVER—2nd BIG WEEK
"GOODBYE MR. CHIPS"
ROBERT DONAT
GREER GARSON
Also: "Parents On Trial"

The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day serves as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

Harvard Men Build Ultra-Modern Houses in Colonial Setting

Members of faculty of School of Architecture think early American trend is overdone.

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Mass., July 7—Four Harvard professors who think that the wheels of housing progress are being clogged by too many builders imitating the past have selected this staid, old, elm-shaded township of colonial traditions as the site for a colony of modern dwellings, introducing to New England an ultra-modern movement in creative architecture designed to establish new high standards in practical living.

On land offered for their pioneering venture by Mrs. James J. Storrow, whose collection of traditional New England homes known as Storrowtown, in Springfield, has attracted nation-wide interest, Dr. Walter Gropius, Marcel Breuer and Walter F. Bogner, all of the Harvard School of Architecture, have designed and constructed three ultra-modern homes setting forth their theories of "the homes of tomorrow." Another modern home has been started by Dr. James Ford, Professor of Sociology.

Not only have these professors designed the homes, but they will live in them with their families to be close to the architectural trends in which they sincerely believe and upon which they intend to improve. The new frontier, they call this Lincoln venture, over which the next generation will step into an era of unlimited possibilities for the development of higher living standards.

Unusual Material Used

Step into the Breuer home with its severe, modern lines as contrasted with colonial Lincoln homesteads, and you get an idea of what the pioneering professors mean by "the utilization of modern, practical building materials and methods for the practical purposes of modern living." One side of the living room, for instance, is paneled with four plates of glass reaching up to the 25-foot ceiling of plywood panels. The fireplace side of the room is solid granite, the inside wall of fir and the fourth side is a balcony effect upon which are located the two second floor bedrooms and bath.

The contrast between glass, wood and granite is striking, yet extremely practical from the standpoint of durability, light and air. The spotlight wall-lamps throw beams of light into the corners, reflected into the room with the effect of indirect lighting. Modern furniture designed by Dr. Breuer is built for comfort, blending in with the contours of the rooms. Two mast-like steel pillars, on the exterior, support the room on the side where clear-glass walls are used. Flagstones are used for a flooring in the entrance hall. And the occupants of this modern home do not take the garbage out the back door and carry it to the garbage disposal unit—that is the old-fashioned way. Here they put the garbage can into a closet-like place in the wall of the rear lobby which can be reached from the outside. This is also a modern way of handling articles which the housewife must leave to be collected by the stores; just place them in the protected closet from the inside where they can be reached by the delivery system on the outside.

Glass Is Much Used

The house has five rooms and two baths. Sliding panels of tempered masonite of a dark brown color, open into utilitarian shelves. Masonite is also used for air-conditioning grills. They are durable and do not need painting. The design of the house is oriented to make full use of natural light, sunshine and air.

From the front of the houses, there appears to be few windows. That, according to Dr. Breuer, is because window space is concentrated where it is most needed, away from the front. Although the south wall of the Breuer home is practically all glass, the house as a whole has only 20 per cent more glass space than a conventional home of similar dimensions. In other words, glass space is concentrated rather than scattered throughout the entire house.

These are but samples of the creative efforts of the Harvard professors in applying modern architecture and modern methods of building to modern needs. But don't say "modernistic," for that term they insist, applies to homes which are merely decorative rather than "functional." The word "functional" implies utility on the basis of modern family requirements.

Ask any one of the professors what he thinks of colonial construction and he will say "I like it." It was born of colonial New England, they say, and was thoroughly qualified to meet the demands of those times. But to attempt to re-orient the old house to meet modern needs is merely "to imitate the past" and fail to face the responsibilities of "initiating a new type of home" qualified in every way to satisfy the growing needs of Twentieth Century living.

Westwood Feels Urge

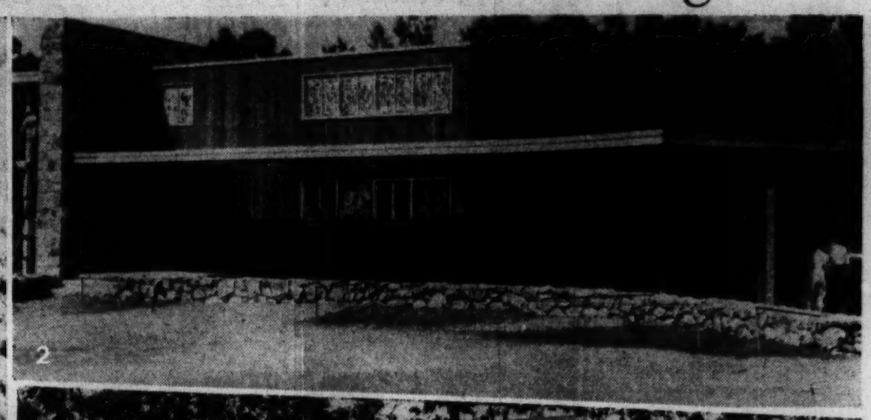
Lincoln is not the only Greater Boston town feeling the urge of modernism. Westwood is another, where three modern homes have gone up in the last few months. One of them is built on four levels and gives the effect of unusual spaciousness to a six-room house. These homes are in the Perry Crouse development known as Westwood Hills. One is a five-room affair, all on one floor.

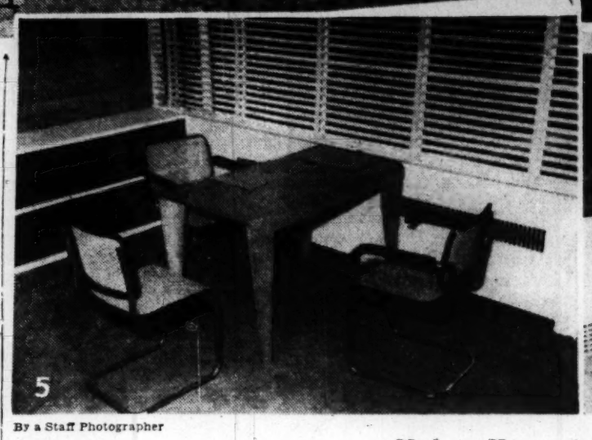
Glastone Walls

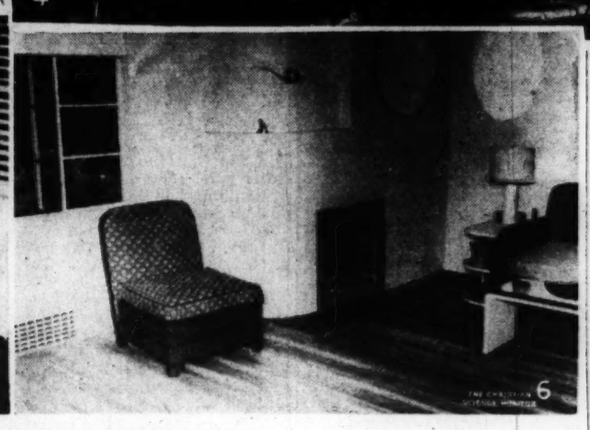
Alexander Allen of the Boston Plate Glass Company returned from Toledo, Ohio, this week with the enthusiastic description of a new improvement in glass construction known as "glastone" which will permit the building of glass-walled buildings in permanent color at any given height for the first time. Glastone is not a wall-facing material, but a solid masonry unit, he said.

The new material is made, he said, by bonding vitrolite, an opaque-colored, structural glass, with haydite . . . a light weight concrete. Thus, glass becomes a load-bearing unit the same as granite or marble instead of merely a decorative treatment.

Buildings of glastone are already under construction in Detroit. These buildings with non-porous surfaces will not be subject to discoloration or stains from grease or chemical deposits. Soot from chimneys that blacken downtown city buildings and spoil the beauty of industrial buildings can be easily and cheaply cleaned off with a damp cloth.







By a Staff Photographer

Modern Homes in Rural Districts

(1) Home of Dr. Walter Gropius, nationally prominent exponent of modern housing for modern needs, in Lincoln, Mass.
(2) Prof. Walter F. Bogner of Harvard School of Architecture will live in this Lincoln home when it is completed.
(3) Maximum of light and sunshine is obtained by concentrated window space in rear, as illustrated in Lincoln home of Marcel Breuer, associate of Dr. Gropius.
(4) Westwood, Mass., home of Frank Rogge, architect, built on four levels with two upper, outdoor decks.
(5) Dining room of Breuer home, showing modern furniture designed by the Harvard authority.
(6) Living room corner of Westwood home.

Apple Thinning Advised by Expert

Unless apples are heavily thinned this year, particularly Wealthies and Delicious, undersized, poor-quality apples will crowd the storages, and pad the 1939 market reports Wilbur H. Thies, Massachusetts State College fruit specialist, said today.

Pointing out that the heavy bloom had produced a generally heavy set of fruit throughout Massachusetts, Mr. Thies recommended removing surplus young fruits from the trees not later than July 10 to allow the remaining fruits to attain the size and color that delights both the producer and the consumer.

Next to spraying, proper thinning is one of the most profitable orchard practices, and yields a high return on the labor investment, the specialist said. He reminded growers that when the market is flooded with poor quality apples, consumer preference shifts to other fruit products grown in other sections of the country.

Hurricane-damaged fruit trees, Mr. Thies stated, are likely to require especially heavy thinning, since they will be unable to mature a full crop of fruit and re-establish their root systems at the same time.

Early thinning does not reduce the total yield of a tree, the specialist declared, since one 2½-inch apple is approximately equal in volume to two 2-inch apples. Thus if thinning is done early, the resulting increase in the size of the remaining fruits practically offsets the volume of fruit lost in the thinning operation.

Tourist Camp Booklet

A 40-page booklet just issued by the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission, lists tourist camp facilities in the Bay State. In addition to rates, sites, and seasons, the listing covers cooking facilities, heating, showers, toilets, garage, camping grounds, running water, and restaurant services. Copies of the booklet are being shipped to state information booths and other distributing centers and are available on application to the Commission at the State House.

Parking Meters For Cambridge City Undecided

Cambridge civic and business men's organizations differed today over the City Council's plan to reap $150,000 annually from the use of parking meters on the city streets.

Leading the opposition is the Central Square Business Men's Association claiming meters would discourage shoppers from the district and that they would go where they could park without charge. They asked instead "efficient police supervision against all-day parkers who leave their cars in the vicinity of stores and continue into Boston for the day.

Chamber Approves

In favor of the plan is the Chamber of Commerce. Vice-President Edwin R. Sage said the Chamber would make every effort to have the ordinance approved.

Manufacturers agents told Council members that an estimated 1200 meters would be needed for the city operating on a five cent hourly basis. Judge Edward A. Counihan Jr., representing one concern said that the discontinuance of Providence, R. I., meters following a court decision that they were illegal would not affect their use whatever in Cambridge.

Meters Legal?

He said he had an opinion from Superior Court and the Attorney-Generals' office that the installation of parking meters in the city was valid and legal, and added that in his opinion they would be a boon to business.

The City Council ordinance committee has just announced they had all recommendations and opposition under advisement and would submit their plans to the Council within a short time.

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Chicago Player Captures Wimbledon Tennis Final Today—U. S. Golfer Leads

Riggs Defeats Cooke in Five Sets

Today at Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, England, July 7 (AP)—Bobby Riggs of Chicago, beat his room-mate and doubles partner, Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., 2—6, 8—6, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2, today in the all-American final of the all-England tennis championship.

Alice Marble of San Francisco and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., combined to enter the finals of the women's doubles today. They defeated Kay Stammers and Mrs. S. H. Hammersley of Great Britain, 8—6, 6—3.

By Scotty Reston

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 7 (AP)—Playing wonderful tennis for 20 minutes, Alice Marble of San Francisco routed Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling of Denmark, 6—0, 6—0, in the semifinals of the all-England championships yesterday and qualified to meet England's Kay Stammers for the women's title.

Miss Stammers eliminated Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., 7—5, 2—6, 6—3, in a match that took four and a half hours to complete, largely because it was interrupted three times by rain.

Miss Marble, United States champion and seeded No. 1, walked out on the windy center court with Mrs. Sperling, former German star who beat Helen Wills Moody, in the finals of the London championships, a year ago. Ten minutes later she still had her pink sweater on and she had won the set with the loss of only nine points.

In another 10 minutes it was all over and when Mrs. Sperling got only five points in the second set the capacity crowd of 17,000, including American Ambassador Kennedy and three of his children, was too stunned to realize what happened.

Four "Kickers"

The American titleholder was merciless. She buttered back Mrs. Sperling's service to win the first game, served four "kickers" to take the second to love and then followed the ball so relentlessly and put it away so fast that the Danish woman just ran back and forth across the baseline and waved at them going past.

This was the first love match in Wimbledon semifinal history and it was in almost comical contrast to the other between Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Stammers. It's to Miss Stammers' credit that she managed to win after the rain broke into one of the finest streaks she had ever produced in eight years of international competition.

This streak came at the very start of the match when the English girl, helped by a few errors by Mrs. Fabyan at the net, ran away to a 4—0 lead. At 5—1 the rain started and when play was resumed Mrs. Fabyan pulled up to 5—5 and appeared well on her way to victory.

But in the eleventh game Katy produced three great backhand passing shots to break Mrs. Fabyan's service and she won the next game with service to take the set.

Service Break

Mrs. Fabyan seemed to stop worrying then about the wind and rain and commanded the second set all the way. A netcord helped Miss Stammers break Sarah's service at the outset of the final set but after she shot off to a 3—1 lead, the American girl put on another great rally and won two straight only to ruin her chances by dropping her service to love in the seventh game and again in the ninth.

The women's finals will be played Saturday.

Bobby Riggs of Chicago remained a steady favorite to beat his roommate, Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., in the all-American final of the men's singles today.

They entered the finals of the men's doubles by beating the French pair of Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Same League

At the moment, Miss Stammers is to Miss Marble what the Philadelphia Athletics are to the New York Yankees. They're in the same league and that's about all.

It's true that a year ago in the Wightman Cup matches Stammers beat Marble, but Alice got even in the United States championships at Forest Hills last fall and even that wasn't the Marble we're seeing over here now.

This new Marble looks invincible. She undoubtedly has the greatest service in women's tennis—a whistling first one and a second one that kicks high to the backhand. She has greater speed of foot and stroke than anyone in the tournament and her volley is a positive menace.

But beyond these she has developed a sound defense and she can control her nerves.

I had a talk with Eleanor Tennant, her coach, and she stressed these things.

"When Helen Jacobs beat Alice here last year I took her home and worked for six months on her defense alone. Now she's got it and as a result she's a more complete player.

"Another thing is that Alice is only now getting over an illness that put her out of tennis from 1934 to 1937.

"In 1937 she had recovered physically but it has taken these extra two years to get her well enough to withstand any championship emergency," her coach said.

Miss Tennant is naturally jubilant over the form Alice displayed yesterday in beating Hilda Sperling of Denmark with the loss of only 14 points.

"Seriously, that was the greatest exhibition of tennis I've ever seen come off a woman's racket. I have never before even mentioned any other player in the same breath with Suzanne Lenglen but I'm convinced from watching Alice yesterday that she's now starting an era in which she will play tennis comparable with the best Suzanne produced," Miss Tennant said.

This opinion is not much more enthusiastic than those of other critics. For two years the experts over here have been saying that Marble would some day suddenly break through into the Lenglen-Moody class. They believe now she has done it.

Reach All-England Tennis Final First Try

Wide World

Bobby Riggs (Left) and Elwood Cooke

British Team

By the Associated Press

Wimbledon, Eng.

Kay Stammers, who defeated Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., in the semifinals of the Wimbledon tennis championships yesterday, was chosen the No. 1 British singles player for the Aug. 26-27 Wightman Cup matches with the United States at Forest Hills.

Other players selected were Betty Nuthall, captain, Mary Hardwick, Valerie Scott, Mrs. S. H. Hammersley, and Nina Brown.

Harvard Crew Enters Final

BULLETIN

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, Eng., July 7 (AP)—Harvard won its way to the final round of the Grand Challenge cup competition today by beating Jesus College of Cambridge in the Royal Henley Regatta.

The Crimson, last winner of the coveted trophy in 1914, finished the mile and five sixteenth contest two lengths in front and was clocked in 7m. 21s. The United States eight will meet the Toronto Argonauts in tomorrow's final. The Argos won their semifinal heat against Sydney, Australia.

Joe Burk of Philadelphia scored a ridiculously easy victory to go into the finals in defense of the Diamond Sculls. He finished approximately nine lengths in front of I. P. Allnutt, English sculler who eliminated R. W. Bates of Cambridge, Mass., yesterday.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, Eng., July 7 (AP)—Kent (Conn.) School won another heat in defense of the Thames Challenge Cup at the Royal Henley Regatta today, defeating the Lensbury Rowing Club eight by three lengths.

The New England schoolboys rowed the mile and five sixteenths in 7m. 45s., for their third heat triumph. Lensbury led slightly during the early stages but Kent, stroking at a 34 clip, soon took command and was two lengths in front at the third signal. The margin was three lengths at the mile and the Americans held it to the finish.

The Tigre Boat Club crew of Argentina today defeated Kent School by two lengths in the quarter-finals of the Wyfold Challenge Cup for fours as the third day of the Henley Regatta began under an uncertain sky.

The time was 9m. and 8s.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

National League all-Stars beat Americans for first time, 4-3, before disappointing crowd of 25,000, on fine pitching of Dizzy Dean, the winner, Carl Hubbell and Lon Warneke.

Five Years Ago

Dorothy Round, England, defeated Helen Jacobs, U. S. champion, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3 for women's singles tennis title at Wimbledon.

And Talking of - - - Yachting

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Seawanhaka Cup

LONDON — The Seawanhaka Cup for six-meter yachts, wrested from America by Britain last year, is to be raced for this summer on the Clyde (Scotland) in a series of races between the holder and a challenger from the Royal Norwegian Yacht Club, starting Aug. 14. The holder of the Cup, which is accounted second in international importance among sailing trophies to the America's Cup for big yachts, is the Royal Northern Yacht Club, for whom J. H. Thom steered his "Circe" to victory against the United States representative, "Goose," in three races on the American side of the Atlantic last September.

Thus the Cup passed out of America's hands for the first time since 1932. That year the racing was on the Clyde and afterwards the United States staved off all challenges, one from the Crown Prince Olav of Norway, Commodore of the Royal Norwegian Yacht Club. The Prince raced "Norna" against America's "Challenger" in Oyster Bay during 1935 and lost by 2 races to 3.

1895

The Seawanhaka Cup, first competed for in 1895, the year when it was presented by the Seawanhaka - Corinthian Yacht Club of Oyster Bay, Long Island Sound, U. S. A., did not come to Britain until 27 years later, following the 1922 victory of John G. Stephen.

The most successful contenders for the prize have been the Canadians, who have no fewer than nine victories to their credit against America's seven, Britain's six and Norway's one. The conditions for each contest between challenger and challenged provide that the Cup shall go to the yacht first victorious in three races.

Another yachting competition of wide international interest this season is the Royal Ocean Racing Club's Fastnet Race, over a distance of 635 nautical miles. It is to start Aug. 5, and between 30 and 40 entrants are expected—from the United States, England, Eire, France, the Netherlands, Germany and Scandinavia. This race is for ocean-going yachts of from 30 to 60 feet on the waterline. It alternates annually on the imported from the United States Bermuda Race promoted by the Cruising Club of America, and ranks as the "classic" event of its kind in British waters.

43 Races

Never before has the sport of ocean racing for relatively small craft, manned in the main by amateur crews, been so popular as it is right now. It was, so to speak, imported from the United States about 15 years ago and since then has developed so much in European waters that the Royal Ocean Racing Club's 1939 program provides no fewer than 43 races in open water for cruising yachts. By far the longest of these is the Fastnet Race, from the Solent to Fastnet Rock and thence to Plymouth.

New fixtures which illustrate the spread of this type of racing are those arranged from the Hook of Holland to Ostend, from Ostend to Dover and from Dover to Den Houden, organized by the Royal Maas Yacht Club. In all races of this type for cruising vessels, differing widely in rig and size, a time allowance is allotted, worked out from the R. O. R. C.'s special rating, calculated on measurements.

On the same day as the Fastnet Race, Aug. 5, the Little Ship Club is to decide its North Sea Race from Brightlingsea to Ostend. As regards number of members, this organization is the biggest sailing club in the world. Primarily, it is not concerned with racing, but with promoting seamanship and the comradeship of the sea among yachtsmen with limited financial means and leisure time.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	43	25	.632
New York	38	31	.551
Brooklyn	35	31	.516
St. Louis	35	33	.515
Pittsburgh	33	32	.508
Chicago	37	36	.507
Boston	30	36	.455
Philadelphia	19	44	.302

Results July 6

Pittsburgh 7, Chicago 2.
Cincinnati 7, St. Louis 4.
Only games scheduled.

Chubasco Leads Yacht Race

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7 (AP)—(By Radio Telephone From Yacht Blitzen)—The 55-foot cutter Blitzen, owned and operated by R. J. Reynolds of New York, reported to the Associated Press at 1:30 p. m. (P. S. T.) it was clinging to second place in the 2,085-mile San Francisco-to-Honolulu yacht race. It was slightly more than 200 miles southwest of San Francisco.

Reynolds said the leader, the Chubasco, 67-foot yawl piloted by W. L. Stewart, Jr., of Los Angeles, was three miles ahead and the Odyssey, 58-foot yawl owned by Harry G. Steele of Los Angeles, was about the same distance astern.

The three yachts were almost becalmed.

Back on the horizon, the 106-foot yawl, Contender, was barely visible. None of the other 26 entries was in sight.

Johnny Bulla of Chicago Has British Open Chance

BULLETIN

St. Andrews, Scotland, July 7 (AP)—Long-hitting Johnny Bulla of Chicago slammed out a par 73 for his final round over the windlashed Royal and Ancient course today to take the lead, and a good chance at the title, in the British Open golf championship with a 72-hole score of 292.

ST ANDREWS, Scotland, July 7 (AP)—Jovial Johnny Bulla of Chicago carved out a two-under-par 71 today to retain a chance to win the British open golf championship as the sun and a brisk southeast wind swept St. Andrews just before noon.

Bulla made up for a deficiency in his drives by accurate approaches and his best putting of the week. He now has a 54-hole total of 219.

Tied With Pose

Tied with him at this figure was Martin Pose of Argentina, the big disappointment of the morning round. Pose's round was ruined on the 17th when he drew a two-stroke penalty for grounding his club on the road and took an eight for the hole that has bothered the game's giants since the open first was played over St. Andrews. Pose had a round of 76.

The cards:

Par, out	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	—36
Par, in	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	—37—73
Bulla, out	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	—36
Bulla, in	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	—35—71
Pose, out	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	3	4	—35
Pose, in	4	3	4	4	6	5	4	5	3	—41—76

Bulla's confidence in his putting was repaid first on the sixth hole, when he canned a long one after an almost perfect pitch. On the short but dangerous eighth his tee shot was 15 feet from the pin, but his putting failed him for the first time when he lipped the cup with the first putt.

Birdie on 12th

Coming in, Bulla was not hindered by the big gallery and moved confidently along the course. On the 12th he knocked out a birdie with a magnificent chip to within 15 feet and a splendid putt.

Alf Perry of Great Britain, former champion, had a par round and posted a total of 218. He was hitting all shots well, especially around the greens.

Perry, out	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	—37
Perry, in	4	3	4	4	6	4	4	4	3	—36—73

W. Shankland, another Briton, stayed in the running with one under par for 72.

Shankland, out	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	—36
Shankland, in	4	3	4	4	6	4	4	4	3	—36—72

Kramer Pressed To Defend His National Title

HAVERFORD, Pa., July 7 (AP)—Jack Kramer, the defending champion, was pushed to the utmost yesterday before leading the way into the semi-finals of the national interscholastic tennis championships.

Kramer, representing the Montebello, Calif., High School, eliminated unseeded Richard J. Bender of the Pingry School, Elizabeth, N. J., 6—4, 6—8, 6—3.

Sixteen-year-old Earl "Tony" Bartlett, of New Orleans, swept aside Paul Wilson, of Ventura, Calif., seeded No. 4, 6—2, 6—1. Ted Olewine, of Santa Monica, Calif., High and Billy McGehee, of Scarborough, N. Y., School, were the others to reach the round of four.

The summaries:

(Quarter-Final Round)

Ted Olewine, Santa Monica, Calif., beat Arthur John Prochaska, Kingswood School, West Hartford, Conn., 6—1, 6—4.

Billy McGehee, Scarborough, N. Y. School, beat Emery Neale, Grant High, Portland, Ore., 6—3, 6—4.

Jack Kramer, Montebello, Calif., High, beat Richard Bender, Pingry School, Elizabeth, N. J., 6—4, 6—8, 6—3.

Earl Bartlett, Jr., Fortier High, New Orleans, beat Paul Wilson, Ventura, Calif., 6—2, 6—1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	53	17	.757
Boston	38	25	.603
Detroit	38	32	.543
Chicago	37	32	.536
Cleveland	36	33	.522
Washington	29	45	.392
Philadelphia	27	43	.386
St. Louis	19	50	.277

Results July 6

Chicago 5, Cleveland 1.
Philadelphia 9, Washington 3.
Detroit 9, St. Louis 5.
Only games scheduled.

Montreal lost but one season's opening game in the last 12 played.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

The Freshman Parade

Baseball rookies are strange creatures. Now you see them; now you don't. Hailed as the stars of the future, these first-year sensations often fade out of sight in less than a year. Will Ted Williams, Jim Tabor, Eddie Miller, Charley Keller and Atley Donald be around to collect their semi-monthly pay checks this time next season?

It is interesting to glance back over the freshman elite of recent major league history. Take 1933, for example. At the conclusion of that campaign the names of Elden Auker, Ralph Boyle, Ralph Birkofer, Sugar Cain, Pete Fox, Junior Frey, Bill Knickerbocker, Cecil Travis, Hal Trosky and Schoolboy Rowe stood above the field of future greats. But how many are around today? Auker is pitching fair ball for the Red Sox. Boyle, an outfielder, and Birkofer and Cain, hurlers, are no longer in major company.

Fox Still Around

Pete Fox, of course, is still a good outfielder for Detroit. Knickerbocker has found his way to the Yankees as a utility infielder. Travis, at Washington, is one of the most dangerous hitters in the American League. Trosky runs hot and cold. On alternate years since his arrival at Cleveland, the first baseman has batted well over .300. If he runs true to form, 1939 will be a "cold" year. Rowe won considerable fame under Mickey Cochrane at Detroit, but the Schoolboy is no longer the pitcher who could beat the Yankees by throwing his glove out of the dugout.

Nineteen hundred and thirty was a standout year for frosh. That was the campaign which introduced Dizzy Dean, Lefty Gomez, Lon Warneke and Tommy Bridges among the pitchers; Wally Berger, Ben Chapman, Joe Moore and Vosmik in the outfield, and Frank Higgins, Billy Werber, Hank Greenberg, Tony Cuccinello, Gus Suhr, Sam Leslie and Luke Appling around the infield. Only a catcher was lacking to make this a really fine ball club.

Lyons Only Survivor

Turning back the pages to 1923, there was a freshman club composed of Lou Gehrig, Bill Terry, Chick Hafey, Heinie Manush, Guy Bush, Rube Walberg, Ted Lyons, Willie Kamm, Jimmy Wilson and Red Lucas. Of this distant gang only Lyons is still with us in an active playing role. And Ted is, even now, a winning pitcher. Terry and Wilson went ahead to become successful managers. Yes, Wilson was successful despite the fact that he failed to crash the first division of the National League. Not even McGraw, or Mack, or Stallings could have inspired those old Phillie clubs to better times.

* * *

On May 1 of this year Jimmy Dykes picked up a southpaw hurler by the name of Edgar Smith. Connie Mack had given up on the boy, but the manager of the Chicago White Sox, in immediate need of a left-hander who could put something on the ball, brought forth a contract. The move attracted little attention. Why should it, outside of Philadelphia and Chicago?

Stopped Cleveland

However, today Mr. Dykes is patting himself on the back, if he can reach around that far. For Smithy has annexed four victories in a Chicago uniform—four triumphs which, if removed from the American League standing, would make a noticeable difference in the position of the Sox. The pitcher's most recent effort was a sparkling two-hitter over the Cleveland Indians. By this success, Edgar joined a select group. Just 10 hurlers have delivered two-hitters this season.

Smith's record is not exactly sensational, because a close scrutiny reveals that he has only a .500 rating—five won and five lost. He was credited with one win under Mack. However, as three of the five setbacks came in contact with the world champion Yanks, the southpaw can be excused. After turning in a seven-hit performance against the champs on May 8, Dykes reserved the left-hander for a front spot in each clash with Joe McCarthy. As the second half of the season progresses, and double-headers are more prominent, Smith should more than repay Dykes for keeping him in the American League.

Fishbach Bows From Scene In College Tennis

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 7 (AP)—The University of California placed two men in the semifinal round of the Eastern Intercollegiate men's singles tennis championship play here yesterday, while Northwestern and Princeton each placed one.

Robert Peacock, fifth-seeded Californian, provided the surprise of the day when he eliminated second-seeded Joseph Fishbach of St. John's (Brooklyn), defending champion, 6—4, 6—2.

Another West Coast player, Darrell Hudlow of Redlands, won the first set of his match, then bowed to Gerard Podesta of Princeton, last year's runner-up, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2. Podesta was seeded fourth and Hudlow eighth.

Sixth-seeded Marvin Wachman of Northwestern won his quarter-final match, 6—3, 6—3, at the expense of William V. Winslow, a Princetonian.

Douglas Imhoff, California, scored the most one-sided victory of the day when he bested Carlton Rood of North Carolina, 6—0, 6—2.

Semifinal pairings will pit Peacock against Podesta and Imhoff against Wachman tomorrow. Today was devoted to the doubles semifinals.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results July 6

International League

Toronto 8 Baltimore 4.
Buffalo 5 Newark 2.
Jersey City 8, Rochester 7.
Montreal-Syracuse, rain.

American Association

St. Paul 2, Toledo 1.
Minneapolis 7, Columbus 3.
Indianapolis 2-0, Kansas City 1-6
Louisville 5, Milwaukee 2.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 2, San Francisco 1.
Oakland 6, Portland 5.
Los Angeles 7, San Diego 8.
Hollywood 4, Seattle 3.

Eastern League

Binghamton 3, Wilkes-Barre 1.
Albany 2, Scranton 1.
Elmira 7, Springfield 1.
Hartford 7, Williamsport 6.

Southern Association

Memphis 3, All-Stars 0.
Only game scheduled.

Three Pairs Tie In L. I. Tourney

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., July 7 (AP)—Byron Nelson, national open champion from Reading, Pa., snared four birdies on the last nine holes to place him and his partner, Tom Potter, home club amateur, in a triple tie for honors in the pro-amateur golf tournament at the Sands Point Club yesterday.

Their total for the round was 64, a score that was matched by Dick Metz of Chicago and C. A. Durand, Jr., of Garden City, and Craig Wood of Winged Foot and L. A. Swirbul of Port Washington.

Vic Ghezzi of Deal, N. J., who played with J. R. Fell of the Meadow Brook Club, was a stroke behind the leaders when the first half of the double round was completed and in a tie with Horton Smith of Oak Park, Ill., and James Knott of the Piping Rock Club on Long Island.

First round scores included:

Denny Shute, Shinnecossett, Conn., and Sumner Waters, Glen Cove, N. Y., 34-34-68.

Gene Sarazen, Brookfield Center, Conn., and W. F. Guest, Westbury, N. Y., 35-34-69.

English Cricket

LONDON, July 7 (CP Cable)—Essex bowlers proved too good for Somerset in an English county cricket match concluded yesterday, the eastern team winning by an innings and 40 runs. Somerset was dismissed for totals of 127 and 187, Essex compiling 354 runs.

Close-of-play scores in other first-class matches started Wednesday follow:

Surrey 359 (Whitfield 53, Howorth five for 74); Worcestershire 228 for six wickets (Palmer 8 not out); at Worcester.

Players 270; Gentlemen 138 for seven; at Lord's.

West Indies 234 (Grant 72, Headley 61) and 116 for six wickets; Yorkshire 114 (Constantine five for 38, Clarke five for 49); at Harrogate.

Sussex 449 for seven, declared; Lancashire 148 and 51 for one wicket; at Hove.

Hampshire 80 for two wickets; vs. Glamorgan, at Swansea.

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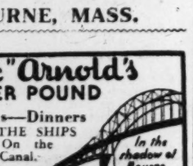

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Heavy Hitting Philadelphia Batter Here Tomorrow—Rapid Rise of Girl Swimmer

Morris Arnovich Favorite To Capture Batting Crown

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the Phillie series which opened at the Allston Hive this afternoon, Bee fans have an opportunity to study the leading batter in the National League. Morrie Arnovich, the stocky Jewish lad from Superior, Wis., was setting the pace early today with a fine .378 average and sported a margin of 18 percentage points over the field. Morrie tests his eyes against the famed Boston pitching in a single game tomorrow and a double-header on Sunday.

Although New York critics are hailing Zeke Bonura, first baseman of the Giants, as the next batting champion of the older circuit, the hustling Phillie outfielder will not yield without a struggle. Bonura benefits by the short stands at the Polo Grounds in a majority of his games, an advantage which counts heavily down through the schedule. But Arnovich was consistent enough to hold off all challengers in the first half of the race, and there is reason to suspect that he can continue.

Three Phillie Champs

Despite the fact that the Phillies have won only one pennant since the turn of the century—in 1915 under Pat Moran, three batting titleholders have worn their uniform. Sherwood Magee went over the top at .331 back in '11; Frank "Lefty" O'Doul, the man in the green suit, crashed through with a .398 mark in '29, and Chuck Klein, now with the Pittsburgh Pirates, headed the list of regulars at .368 in '33.

Arnovich has been around the National League since late in 1936, but not until this spring did he attract more than passing attention. The Phillies farmed him to Hazelton, New York-Penn League in '36, and recalled him in September of the same year. Appearing in 13 late games, Morrie batted .313. In 1937 he made the grade in 117 games, hitting .290. Last season his average slumped to .275, but the boy may never again sink below the .300 level.

Went to College

Before turning to professional baseball, the young outfielder starred in basketball and the diamond pastime at Superior Teachers' College, and during the winter coaches the cage sport and officiates in that vicinity. He has one brother and two sisters, and one of the sisters has a Master's degree from the University of Minnesota.

The secret of Arnovich's success, according to Doc Prothro, the Philadelphia manager, is hustle. Morrie gives the club everything he has every minute of every game. Although the lowly position of his club in the race would probably ruin his chances, the outfielder belongs high in the race for the "player of the year" title. Somehow, men deep in the second division rarely receive this honor, which is out of order. No player in the majors has given more to his team this year than has Arnovich.

Bees Hope to Climb

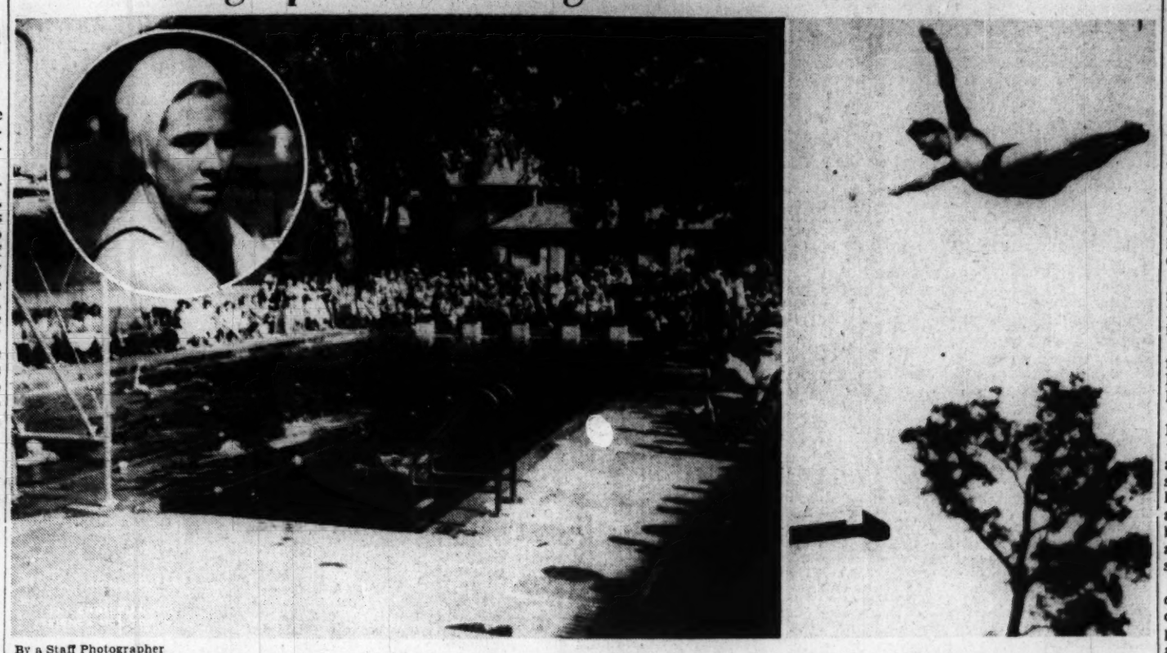
However, if the Bees appreciate the work of Arnovich, they have no intention of showing it. The immediate interest of the so-called locals surrounds their efforts to climb out of seventh place. In these four games with the team entrenched in the cellar, Casey Stengel may be able to advance on the first division for the first time since the middle of May.

After these meetings with the Prothros, the Bees, with the lone exception of Lou Fette, are idle until next Thursday, when the St. Louis Cardinals come to the Hive at the head of another western invasion. Fette, of course, will be in New York on Tuesday for the seventh annual All-Star game and may be one of Gabby Hartnett's pitchers against the American League. The Cardinal series, incidentally, gets under way with a double-header. The following Sunday the Bees play two games with the league-leading Cincinnati Reds, piloted by Uncle Will McKechnie.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Red Sox were scheduled to start their busiest week end of the summer—a series of five games in three days with the Yankees . . . Joe Cronin faces Joe McCarthy in successive double-headers tomorrow and Sunday . . . The Sox start their next western tour at Cleveland on Thursday by playing a night game with the Indians . . . The Dodgers and Giants are locked in a series at Ebbets Field today . . . Better than a World Series . . . The Giants are second in the National League, 2½ games up on the Dodgers.

Big Splashes in Longwood Pool Dedication



By a Staff Photographer

Dorothy Leonard, national women's 220-yard free style champion, and Bernard Kelly, N. E. high-board diving titlist, were outstanding members of the swimming part of the program that helped dedicate new Presbrey Pool yesterday afternoon at Longwood Cricket Club.

Dorothy Leonard National Swim Champion in Two Years

By Wendell Davis
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

National champion at 17—and she's been swimming only two years.

That's the record of Dorothy Leonard, the Worcester girl who performed in yesterday's Presbrey pool inaugural at the Longwood Cricket Club.

Exactly two years and three months ago, a shy little girl was led up to Carey Noel, swimming instructor of the Lincoln Square Boys' Club, and Pat Powers, her friend, said: "This is Dorothy Leonard, sir, she would like to learn how to swim."

As a matter of record, though, Miss Leonard had previously taught herself at least how to stay afloat. When 12 years old, she was swimming in Coes Pond near her house with water wings. Offshore at some distance, her water wings broke. It was then that Miss Leonard had her first swimming lesson—all by herself.

Coach Noel took his newly acquired protege aside, and immediately recognized a very willing pupil, with a surprising amount of ability. After transferring to the Worcester Women's Swimming Association, formerly the Worcester Boys' Club, Miss Leonard in two years won the following titles: New England 220, 500, and one mile titles and the Massachusetts State 100, 220, 440, and 500 free style and 300-yard individual medley records.

Has Olympic Ambitions

In her trip to Indianapolis for the national indoor A. A. U. meet in April, just two years after she took up swimming earnestly, Miss Leonard beat Katherine Rawls Thompson of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., voted the best all-around women's swimmer in 1938. "She's a beautiful swimmer," Miss Leonard marvelled yesterday, "and she's so small, too. I don't know how I beat her either! she must not have been in shape for the meet."

Miss Leonard hopes to make the Olympic squad of 1940, and has been working out strenuously with this in mind for the last year. "I swim two hours each day all winter, and this summer since I graduated from high school, I have been going down to the pool at 8:30 in the morning with a lunch and staying there until 5 in the afternoon. Oh, how I would love to make the Olympic team,"—and there was a far-away look in her eyes.

Competes in Nationals

Miss Leonard has a lengthy program this summer, with the peak being reached near the end of this month when the national women's outdoor A. A. U. swimming championship in Chicago starts July 27th. Previous to this she will attend various meets locally, such as the junior New England medley championships held at Needham this Saturday. She will enter the junior national indoor medley championship Aug. 5 at 150 yards distance to be held in Hopedale, Mass. Three weeks later, Miss Leonard will compete in the national three-mile long distance swim at Clemington, New Jersey.

Miss Leonard plans to attend Northeastern's junior college at Worcester for a year, so that she might have Noel's instruction for her final year of preparation for the Olympics.

Presbrey Pool Inaugural

The informal swimming meet, which was the main attraction on Longwood's pool inaugural program, although lacking in stiff competition, provided many other stars besides Miss Leonard. The Howarth sisters of Whitinsville, Ruth and Frances, expert at the back and breaststrokes, exhibited their ability. Ruth is N. E. titleholder in her event.

* * *

Robert Donnelly, Worcester Boys' Club, is the N. E. 220-yard free-style champion, and won his event, while Robert LaSoeur, Boston Y. M. C. A. breaststroke champion gave a 100-yard exhibition. Bernard Kelly of Gardner, N. E. indoor and outdoor high board diving champion and indoor low board titleholder, thrilled the crowd with complicated regulation and "not in the books" dives.

No-Hitter No Good

UNIONTOWN, Pa., July 7 (AP)—Pitching a no-hit, no-run game and then not winning is the story of Bruno Vitz of Lambert in the Frick League.

Although allowing four hits, the opposing Smock hurler didn't allow a run either and the contest was called at the end of the ninth because of darkness.

Pleasant Park Awaits Larger Fleet in Sunday's Inter-Club

When the Boston Bay inter-club fleet meets Sunday at Pleasant Park Yacht Club for the third annual regatta at the small, up-the-river organization, yachting's followers will watch with much concern the size of the fleet.

A definite drop in the fleet tonnage as compared with a year ago is puzzling yachtsmen in this section, who feel that better racing conditions have prevailed so far this season.

In fact, for the first time in five years, the record number of boats by July first has not been broken. When the Pleasant Park Club staged their inter-club on June 19 of last year, they attracted 151 boats. South Boston's inter-club on the holiday last Tuesday saw the largest fleet of the season, but this fleet was three less than Pleasant Park's mid-June regatta a year ago.

On July 3 of last year, the Squantum Yacht Club played host to 179 craft, which makes this year's Boston Bay fleets some 30 boats astern of the record-breaking pace.

Hurricane Takes Toll

Chief disappointments this season have been the Snipes and Winabout classes. Whereas a year ago both classes set records of starting fleets of twoscore boats, this season neither class has broken the onescore mark. To be sure, these yachts were heavily hit by the hurricane of last fall, and in ports like South Boston and Quincy Bay, part of the fleets were demolished. Yet, the Snipes, largest numbered class in the world, and the Winabouts, Stearns Marine Co.'s New England creation, were rapidly becoming "the" classes around Boston, and it was expected that, during the winter, boats that could possibly be repaired would be reconstructed, and that many new models would be built.

Increased interest in local yachting, though, is showing itself evident in some of the other classes. As usual, the Indian Class reports new boats this year in fact, 14 have been added to its large fleet. The Star Class, a forgotten class around here for the past three years, was given a rebirth by several Quincy Yacht Club members, so that six and seven boats race regularly. Even the sleek Manchester 18-footers are starting six of their members in these regattas.

More appropriately, those people concerned with the size of the fleet at Pleasant Park Sunday will watch for the starts of the Snipes and Winabouts.

Tiller Talk

* * *

What will happen to Savin Hill's Quincy Challenge Cup, won by Oriental, Hosea White's entry a year ago? That is the question yachtsmen have been asking since the ex-Savin Hill commodore sold his speedy craft to Leslie Miller of the Squantum Yacht Club. Savin Hill now has no entry to defend the famous trophy.

* * *

Claire II, Thomas S. Burgin's Adams Class boat, returned to her winning performances of 1939 in a big way Tuesday . . . With Russ Smollett, the Quincy mayor's secretary, still at the helm, Claire won by six minutes . . . This win gave the Burgin craft four inter-clubs tilts for the year.

* * *

Speaking of records, the Quincy Bay Yacht Club holds the Boston Bay record for starting fleets . . . The point club became the sixth yacht club in the United States to start over 200 yachts, when last year 236 craft crossed its lines . . . To handle such a crowd, Quincy uses two starting lines, one near the club for the smaller boats, and the other in the channel for the larger group.

* * *

One of the reasons Quincy annually plays host to more boats than any other of the Boston organizations is that it invites the Hingham Yacht Club sailors, whose port is but a short windward leg away, to join in the regatta . . . Tomorrow, Hingham retaliates by inviting the Quincy sailors to a special regatta day at their club in Hingham.

Suburban Twilight Four-Ball Golf League

	Points Won	Lost
Trapelo	103	47
Blue Hill	88	62
Needham	79½	70½
Furnace Brook	82½	67½
Norfolk	56½	93½
Wollaston	41½	108½

Results July 6

Trapelo 14½, Wollaston 1½.
Blue Hill 8½, Norfolk 6½.
Furnace Brook 10½, Needham 4½.

Twilight Four-Ball Golf League

	Points Won	Lost
Brae Burn	35½	24½
Commonwealth	35	25
Charles River	34	26
Weston	29	31
Belmont	29	31
Winchester	28	32
Oakley	26½	33½
Wellesley	23	37

Results July 6

Charles River 8, Winchester 7.
Weston 11, Oakley 4.
Belmont 10, Wellesley 8.
Brae Burn 7½, Commonwealth 7½.

Sporting Around the Hub

Longwood Bowl Committee Hard Pressed

Dave Niles, Longwood's energetic and smiling committeeman, is working overtime these days in an effort to secure an attractive entry list for this year's Longwood Bowl singles tournament which starts one week from Monday. During yesterday's dedicatory swimming pool meet at the Cricket Club, Mr. Niles was telephoning North Conway, N. H., where the Eastern Slope Gold Racket tournament is being held.

Object of the phone call was Longwood's contact man at the tourney, Lev Richards, prominent national tennis official, who is endeavoring to include all the stars now playing at the Conway tournament at the Bowl 10 days hence.

"We've been trying to impress upon these youngsters," Mr. Niles said yesterday, "that there are four tournaments that will count towards the Davis Cup selection, our Bowl week here, Rye, Seabright and Southampton. All these tournaments are played on grass, yet some of these kids want to enter clay court meetings which unfortunately run at the same time as the Longwood Bowl."

* * *

Six thousand fans down Quincy way late yesterday afternoon roared their approval to the Boston Bees for helping dedicate the Fred Doe memorial at Quincy's new Merrymount Field. Many celebrities were on hand to watch the Bees defeat the South Shore All-Stars 11-2, Eddie Miller sparkling in the leading role.

* * *

Myopia will ride against a team of local polo players tomorrow in place of its scheduled game with Danvers. Danvers indefinitely postponed the match due to the absence of several key players. Myopia is continuing its regular Saturday afternoon schedule of games at 3:30 at the Hamilton Club on the North shore.

* * *

Pittsfield's long summer schedule has progressed to the stage where a game with Myopia has been tentatively set for July 22. This game between teams considered to be the strongest of the Eastern and Western sections of the State, will attract considerable attention.

* * *

The Boston Olympets, girls' softball team, dropped a 6-to-2 decision to the Fisk Girls from Springfield at the Garden last night before 3,500 spectators. The Springfield team was State champion last year.

English Tour Ends

KIMBERLEY, South Africa, July 7 (CP Cable)—The English Football Association team concluded an eight-weeks tour of South Africa by defeating Griqualand West 10-1. Victorious in three tests, the touring footballers played 12 matches, winning 11 and losing 1.

The Englishmen scored a total of 65 goals against 10. Mickey Fenton, Middlesbrough centerforward, was the leading goal-scorer with 23.

Exchange Rights

MONTREAL (CP) — Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League announce from their office they had acquired from New York Americans the rights to the playing services of Joe Benoit, right winger of Trail (B. C.) Smoke Eaters. In return, the Canadiens surrendered to the Amerks their rights on Frank Eddolls, 17-year-old defenseman who will turn out next season with Oshawa Generals of the Ontario Junior Hockey League.

Fred Wright Abdicates

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Minus only the familiar face and rhythmic swing of Trapelo's Fred Wright, the 35th annual Massachusetts amateur golf championship is due to get under way next Tuesday at the Tedesco Country Club in Swampscott.

In the stretch of years since 1920, Fred has just about dominated the State amateur picture. He won the title seven times, was medalist four times, and is the current champion who is about to give up his title without defense.

Wright announced 12 months ago, when he was awarded the trophy, that he would not play this year and that someone else could have a chance at Tedesco. It was probably a hard decision for him to make, for he is a competitive golfer of the highest rank. Witness the fact that Fred never has been runner-up in the tourney—if he got to the finals, he won.

A considerably larger field than reported at Essex last July has registered with Johnny Corcoran, Executive Secretary of the M. G. A., for the five-days' play. There were 113 in the tournament last year, while just under 140 have signed up for the current campaign.

As it shapes up now, four former professionals, who have recently been reinstated as amateurs by the United States Golf Association, will command attention when play begins. They include Ted Bishop of Woodland, Carl Nettelbladt of Framingham, Leo Cole of New Bedford, and Chick Grasse or Vesper.

The Tedesco course, which will be the scene of the championship for the first time, will be open for a practice round today and Monday. Those who wish to take a trial round tomorrow or Sunday can do so only by playing with a Tedesco member and by paying the usual guest fee. The tournament will have 36 holes of medal play for qualifying Tuesday and Wednesday, with the 32 low scorers entering match play. The final will be played Saturday and will be over the 36-hole route.

* * *

The Massachusetts Golf Association will hold its annual four-ball tournament at Furnace Brook tomorrow and Saturday, with matches being staged in two division and three prizes in each.

Sabin Not Coming To Longwood C. C.

Wayne Sabin of Portland, Oregon, outstanding winter season star, will not enter the Longwood Bowl tournament which starts a week from Monday, according to an announcement by Dave Niles, chairman of the tourney, yesterday.

Sabin, who has played more tennis this year than at any other period in his life, will take a rest from his arduous winter and early spring tennis tours.

Sabin's withdrawal from one of the four major tournaments which will be judged in the picking of the 1939 Davis Cup squad does not seriously threaten his chances for the team, because of his outstanding winter campaign.

Prusoff Beaten By Wayne Sabin

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., July 7 (AP)—After a narrow squeak in the second round, wiry Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., top-seeded in the Gold Racquets Tennis Tournament, tackled another tough prospect—William Talbert of Cincinnati—in the quarter-finals today.

Henry Prusoff of Seattle, Wash., fighting to overcome a handicap inflicted several years ago, came within two points of eliminating Sabin yesterday but his backhand went to pieces and he blew up.

Talbert also had rough sledding to beat August Ganzenmuller, former Columbia basketball and crew star. Ganzenmuller had set point on the Ohioan but Talbert stiffened and ran Ganzenmuller from sideline to sideline until he weakened.

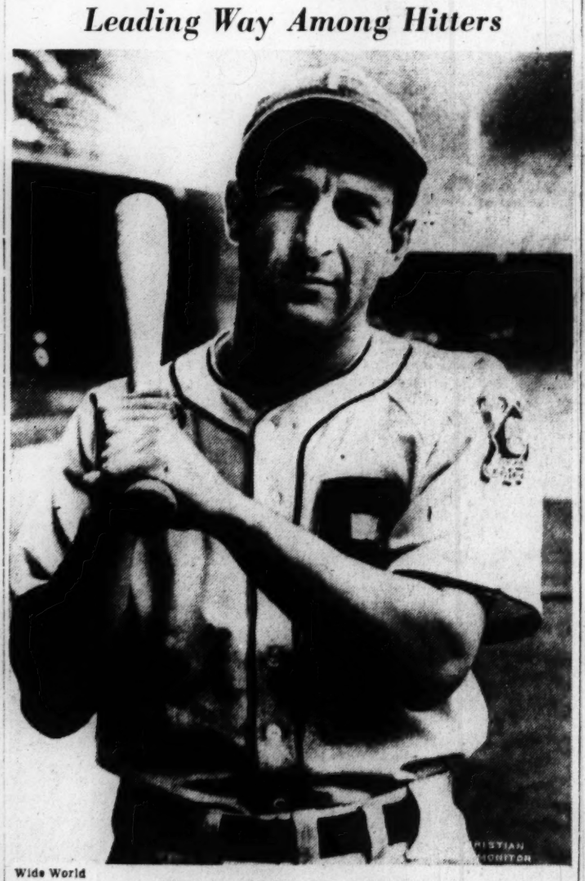
Second-seeded Hal Surface of Kansas City, another favored star, faced Chauncey Depew Steele, Jr., of New York in the quarter-finals while Ernie Sutter of New Orleans, seeded third, met Ladislav Hecht, former Czech Davis Cup star. Big, forceful Johnny Doeg met Cliff Sutter of New York in the third match of his new effort to regain a place in the national tennis sun.

Dailey at Lafayette

EASTON, Pa., July 7 (AP) — Theodore E. Dailey, of Phillipsburg, N. J., was appointed end coach and scout for the Lafayette College football team today. For two seasons he was assistant coach at Boston College.

Dave Bancroft now lives in his old home town of Superior, Wis.

Leading Way Among Hitters



Wide World

Morrie Arnovich, Phillies

When this young outfielder arrived in Boston today for the start of a series with the Bees, he was leading the National League in batting with a fine .378 average.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Today's sales (est.) 300,000
Previous day's sales 413,800
1939 volume to date 109,961,425
1938 volume to date 124,170,668

Irregular Trend In Stock Market; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Stocks generally angled unsuccessfully for bids in today's market.

Small advances were registered for a handful of metals, mail orders, aircrafts and specialties, but many leaders were unchanged to off a trifle near the final hour.

Dealings dwindled to almost nothing as the session progressed, with transfers for the five hours approximating 300,000 shares.

There was little alteration in the foreign scene or in the moderately optimistic business picture at home. Traders, consequently, inclined to maintain relatively light positions either way pending more definite signs the market will break out of its present restricted area.

Posting minor gains at one time were American Smelting, Phelps Dodge, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Boeing, Sperry, American Airlines, Celanese, Texas Corporation, and Bethlehem Steel.

Lacking rising vigor were U. S. Steel, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Westinghouse, Union Carbide, and du Pont.

Supported in the curb were American Gas, Consolidated Mining & Smelting, Pepperell, and United Gas.

The bond market tried to get ahead today but most gains were in a fractional range and there was a good handful of losers.

Utility and industrial loans appeared attractive to most buyers whil the rail group was relegated to the background. A few local tractions also shared the limelight.

Gains of fractions to around a point were recorded by the start of the final hour in Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Consolidated Oil convertible 3½s, Portland General Electric 4½s, General Steel Castings 5½s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s and Manhattan Railway 4s.

A gain of nearly 2 points in Tokyo City 5½s put a little life in an otherwise drab foreign division.

U. S. Governments fluctuated narrowly on both sides of the price fence.

Carloadings Gain 3.5 P. C. in Week; 13 P. C. Above '38

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 665,528 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Puly 1.

This was an increase of 22,541 cars, or 3.5 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 76,648, or 13 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 136,818, or 17.1 per cent, compared with 1937.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Wk	Last Wk	Yr Ago
Miscellaneous freight	258.340	3.249	27.072
Less-than-carlot mechandise	153,461	1.611	6.520
Coal	108,634	7.685	15.126
Grain and grain prdtc	51,484	4.482	551
Livestock	10,415	143	733
Forest products	32 988	2.436	5.193
Ore	44,102	2.685	19.479
Coke	6.104	240	1.994

Treasury Hold Price Of Silver Unchanged

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—The foreign silver price of the Treasury was unchanged at 36.75 cents an ounce today.

Failure of the Treasury to change the price from yesterday's quotation marked at least a temporary cessation of cuts which had brought both the United States Treasury and the world prices of silver down from 43 cents per ounce on June 26.

The unchanged price maintained, however, a narrow differential which the Treasury established recently between the London market and its figure to make it unprofitable to ship silver across the Atlantic. Haulage and insurance costs amount to about half a cent an ounce.

Today's London price, posted several hours before the Treasury's noon quotation also was virtually unchanged, having dropped only to 36.61 cents compared with yesterday's 36.73 cents.

Auto Output Is Well Above 1938

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's automotive reports estimated production of motor vehicles for the current week at 42,784 units, against 70,663 last week and 29,375 ths week a year ago.

It attributed the drop mainly to the two-day shutdown in most plants due to the Independence Day holiday.

The survey reported that although the seasonal tendency was downward at this time, output probably would "hold up well enough during July to bring to completion around 185,000 assemblies."

Guilder Exchange Takes Sharp Drop

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP) — A wide drop in the price of the Netherlands guilder for delivery 90 days hence ruffled the foreign exchange market today.

The 90-day guilder could be bought .22 of a cent below the spot rate, compared with .16 of a cent Thursday. Spot guilders, however, moved up .01 of a cent in terms of the dollar, possibly under control guidance.

Other spot rates were uniformly unchanged, including the British pound, French franc, Swiss franc and belga.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.80a)	2	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	2	33	33	33	
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	1	7	7	7	Jun28
25	19½	Adam-Mill (½g)	1	22	22	22	Jul 1
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jul 5
65¾	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	3	49½	49½	49½	+ ¼
1½	¾	Air-Way El Ap	3	¾	¾	¾	Jul 3
10	6¾	AlaskaJun(.80g)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 6
12¾	5	Alleg pf xw	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jul 3
14⅞	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	8½	8½	8½	Jul 3
19	8	Alleg pr pf	4	10½	10¼	10½	Jul 6
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	2	7½	7½	7½	Jun30
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	161½	161	161	
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jun26
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	3	12	12	12	
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	9	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	2	68	68	68	+1
48¾	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	2	33	33	33	
19⅜	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
2⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 3
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 8
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	63¼	63	63	Jul 6
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	1	18	18	18	Jul 2
32	16¾	Am Airlines	26	31	29¾	29¾	— ⅝
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	4	5¼	4¾	4⅝	— ¼
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (½g)	6	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ¼
100⅜	83¼	Am Can (4)	3	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+ ⅛
178⅛	167⅛	Am Can pf (7)	3	176	176	176	Jul 5
35	17⅞	Am Car & Fdy	3	30	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
55	32	Am Car pf	2	34	34	34	Jul 6
24½	13½	Am Ch&C(.30g)	2	16	16	16	— ¼
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	100¼	100¼	100¼	Jun21
124⅞	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	Jul 6
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun26
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	8½	8½	8½	
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 1
6	4¾	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jun14
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 6
17⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 5
35½	28⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Jul
51	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	1	28	28	28	Jun30
2⅝	1¾	Am Ice pf	5	51½	51	51½	+ ⅛
22½	14½	Am Internation'l	3	2	2	2	— ⅛
7¾	4¼	Am Locomotive	1	20	20	20	Jun30
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive pf	6	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
79½	43	Am Locomot pf	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ¼
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	3	12¾	12¼	12¼	
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 3
40½	26⅜	Am Metal (¼g)	5	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	Jul 6
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jun29
7	3⅜	Am Power & L	11	4	4	4	
49¾	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	4	38	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅜
44¾	28	AP&L 8pf (1⅞k)	5	32½	32½	32½	
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	11	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	9	13⅜	13	13¼	
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	5	58	57	58	+2¼
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
20	10⅞	Am Seat (⅛e)	1	12	12	12	Jul 3
53⅜	35½	Am Sm&R(1⅛g)	8	40⅜	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
140	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛	
68	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	65	65	65	
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	2	23	23	23	— ⅛
13½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	5	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9	Am Stove (.30g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
22⅛	15⅛	Am Sugar Ref	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¾
91⅞	78⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88	88	88	Jun29
18⅛	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jun29
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	4	161¼	160⅛	161¼	+ ¼
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	4	82	81¾	82	
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	2	83⅞	83¾	83⅞	+ ⅛
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	2	152	151½	151½	+1½
8⅝	4½	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	85	84	84	Jun20
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	1	4	4	4	
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	32	32	32	Jul 5
7¾	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	9	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (½g)	46	24⅜	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	Jun28
24⅛	13⅞	Anchor H (.30g)	3	22⅛	22¼	22¼	— ¼
15⅜	8¾	Andes Copper	2	9	9	9	Jun29
2½	1½	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Jun 9
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	1	26	26	26	+ ¼
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Jul 6
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	9	4	4	4	
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	2	36¼	35½	35½	Jun29
58	33½	Arm Cork (1⅝g)	3	36¼	35½	35½	— 1
13	9¼	Arnold C (1½g)	2	10⅜	10	10	Jun29
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	8	8	8	Jul 6
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	70	70	70	Jun27
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	59	59	59	Jun23
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	9	26¼	26	26	
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf (3½g)	1	55	55	55	Jul 6
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jul 6
10⅛	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun30
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	2	11	10¾	10¾	Jun30
23⅜	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	10	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	12	8	8	8	
47¾	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	9	45⅝	45⅛	45⅜	Jul 5
66¾	50⅝	Atlas Pow (1g)	2	52	51	52	Jun29
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 3
4⅜	1⅞	Auburn Auto	1	2	2	2	
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2	2	2	
8⅞	3¾	Aviation Corp	184	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2	1⅞	2	Jul 6
1	⅝	Chi & N West	2	1	⅞	⅞	Jul 6
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun28
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 5
3⅞	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 6
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(½g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 6
⅛	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun30
1⅛	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 6
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	35	35	35	Jun22
48½	44½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	44½	44½	44½	Jun22
¾	¾	Chi, Rock Is & P	9	¾	¾	¾	Jun22
1⅜	⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 5
1⅜	⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun29
9⅝	7⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	8	8	Jun29
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	11	11	11	Jun27
13½	7	Childs Co	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
53¼	53⅜	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	37	60⅞	60¼	60¼	— ⅜
14⅞	9	City I & F (.80g)	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jun30
26	15	ClarkEquip(¾g)	2	19¾	19¼	19¾	Jul 6
29½	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	2	23½	23¼	23¼	
60½	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅝
31⅜	21¼	Cluett Peab(½g)	3	28½	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅝
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¼g)	3	125¼	125	125¼	
62	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	Jul 6
16¼	11⅜	Colgate-P (⅜)	12	15½	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
106	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105½	105½	105½	
38⅛	30¼	Collins & A (½g)	2	35	35	35	Jul 3
23⅜	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	2	13	12⅝	13	Jul 6
20⅜	14	Col Br A (.80g)	4	18½	18¼	18½	Jul 1
20⅜	14	Col Br B (.80g)	3	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	18	8	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
91	74⅛	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	84½	84⅛	84⅛	Jul 5
18⅝	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%d)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (3½)	1	26	26	26	Jun29
93	73	Colum Carb (4)	2	88	87½	87½	Jun30
65	48¾	Comi Credit (4)	5	44½	44	44	— ½
109¼	108½	Comi Cr pf (4½)	1	108½	108½	108½	Jul 6
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	6	50¼	50	50	— ¼
110½	106	Comi Texpf(4½)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun21
13⅜	9½	Comi Solvents	2	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
2½	1¼	Com'th & South	19	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
65	48¾	Com & So pf (3)	6	63¼	63	63½	+1⅛
29⅞	25⅝	Com Ed (1.30g)	86	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	6	5½	5½	Jun29
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (½g)	3	22½	22½	22½	Jul 6
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun30
25½	17	Consol Aircraft	2	19	19	19	
8⅝	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	6½	6½	6½	Jul 1
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	35	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
107⅛	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	6	106⅛	106⅜	106⅜	— ⅜
21⅜	11⅜	Consol Flim Ind	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(½k)	3	10	9½	9½	— ⅛
7¾	4¾	Cons Laundries	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun30
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	23	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3¼	1½	Con R R Cuba pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 1
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	2	2	2	2	Jul 5
9		Consol'n Coal pf	1	2	2	2	Jul 5
100⅛	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	8	99⅛	98⅞	99½	+ ⅛
16½	9¼	Container Corp	9	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
22½	11⅜	Cont Bak A	2	14	14	14	— ⅛
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	Jul 5
116	111	Cont Can (4g)	6	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
103⅛	5	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	Jul 6
36⅞	29⅛	Cont Diam Fiber	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4	1⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	35⅝	35	35	
31½	20⅛	Cont Motors	9	21⅜	2	2	— ⅛
39¼	16⅛	Cont Oil D (½g)	21	23	22¾	22¾	
86⅞	54⅞	Cont Steel (½g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Jun28
176⅜	171	Corn Prods (3)	9	61	60¾	60¾	+ ⅜
3¾	3½	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	173	172	173	Jun27
2	1⅞	Coty Inc (new)	9	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
38	19½	Coty Internat	28	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
110	93	Crane Co	12	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
31¾	26⅝	Crane cv pf (5)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Jun30
13	7½	Cream of Wh (2)	2	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	Jul 5
41½	20¼	Crosley Corp	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 1
4	1⅝	Crown Cork & S	1	21½	21½	21½	Jul 3
40¼	35	Cr C pf ww (2½)	1	36	36	36	M'y22
37⅛	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	2	33¾	32	32	+1⅛
14⅜	9	Crown Zel (¾g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jul 6
47¾	24½	Crucible Steel	3	27	26¾	27	
96	62	Crucible Steel pf	1	64	64	64	+2
5	3	Cuban-Am Sug	1	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	Jun28
16	10⅝	Cudahy Pack	1	11½	11½	11½	
6¼	3⅞	Curtis Publish	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jul 6
48	38	Curtis P pf (3½k)	6	47	46¾	47	+ ⅛
7½	4⅛	Curtiss-Wright	14	6⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
28⅛	19¼	CurtissWA (⅛g)	9	25	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅝
24½	13⅜	Cutler-Hammer	9	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛

D

7	4⅝	Davega St (.15g)	2	5	5	5	Jun29
17½	16	Davega S pf(1¼)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun22
24	15¾	Davison Chem	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
27	23	Deere & Co	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
16⅝	11¼	Deere pf (1.40)	1	27	27	27	
25¼	12½	Detsel WG (½g)	2	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	Jun28
8¼	4	Del & Hudson	2	15	15	15	— ⅛
1⅜	⅝	Del Lack & West	15	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
		Den&Rio GW pf	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun26
123½	103	Detroit Ed (5g)	1	118	118	118	Jun28
34⅛	28	Dia Match (1⅛)	5	33¼	33	33	Jul 6
44	39	Diam M pf (1½)	3	43½	43½	43½	Jul 5
9⅜	8¼	Diam T Motor	3	8½	8½	8½	
20½	15½	Dist C-Seag (1g)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
87	79¾	Dist-C pf ww (5)	2	82	82	82	Jul 5
12¼	9¾	Dix-Vortex(¼g)	1	10	10	10	
22¼	10	Doehler Die Cast	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
33⅞	30½	Dome Mines (2)	7	33¼	32½	33¼	+ ¼
78⅝	56	Douglas Aircraft	1	67	67	67	—1
135	101½	Dow Chem (3)	2	119	118	118	Jul 6
18	9	Dresser Mfg	1	7	6¾	6¾	Jun29
19¼	9	Dunhill Int	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
14	10	Dupian Silk (1)	2	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
156⅜	126⅛	du Pont (2½g)	13	149⅜	149	149	— ⅛
142	136⅜	du Pont deb (6)	2	140	140	140	Jul 6
123⅛	117½	du Pont pf (4½)	1	120	120	120	+1⅛

E

18⅛	12¼	East Air Lines	9	16	15⅞	15⅞	
8	3¾	East Roll Mill	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 5
186⅛	138⅛	East Kodak (6)	9	164	163¾	163¾	— ¼
27⅜	15¼	Eaton Mfg (1g)	1	22	22	22	
19⅛	15	Ed Bros Strs (1)	2	18¾	18½	18½	Jul 5
3⅜	1⅜	Eitington Schild	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jul 6
3½	2	El Mus In (.60e)	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 3
38½	22¼	El Auto L (1¼g)	9	30⅝	30	30	— ⅝
15⅜	8½	Elec Boat (.30g)	4	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
12⅜	6¼	El Power & Lt	2	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
38	18⅝	El P & Lt $6 pf	1	21	21	21	
41¾	20½	El Pow & Lt pf	2	23½	23½	23½	— ⅝
30⅝	23½	El Stor Bat (3)	2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	Jul 6
13¾	⅝	Elk Horn Coal	1	1	1	1	Jun30
36¼	28	El Paso NG (2)	2	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅛
43¾	38	Endi-John(2¼g)	1	38½	38⅛	38½	Jun30
11⅞	7	Eng Pub Service	32	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
80½	62½	Eng PS $5 pf (5)	1	78	78	78	Jun28
87	65⅝	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	84	83⅝	83⅝	Jun28
92	69	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	1	89	89	89	+2
1¾	⅝	Equit Off Bldg	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2½	1¼	Erie R R	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jul 6
5	2	Erie 1 pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 1
3	1⅜	Erie 2 pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5¾	4	Eureka V Clean	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 6
13	6	Evans Products	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
24½	14¼	Ex-Cell-O (.60g)	3	18½	17⅞	18	Jul 6
2¼	1	Exchange Buf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 5

F

43⅞	24	Fairbanks Morse	2	27½	27	27½	Jul 5
29½	20	Fajardo Sug (1g)	4	24½	24½	24½	Jun20
18⅝	11	Fed L & Trac	1	14½	14½	14½	
110	84	Fed M & Smelt	1	98	98	98	Jun28
101¾	101⅜	Fed M&S pf (7)	1	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	Apr13
6	2½	Fed Mot Truck	2	2½	2½	2½	
1⅝	⅝	Fed Wat Serv A	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 5
80⅝	63	Fed D Strs (¾g)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	Jun20
37	27⅜	Fed Str pf (4½)	1	87	87	87	Jun29
25⅛	17⅝	FideP Fire(1.80a)	2	35	35	35	+ ⅛
105½	99½	Fire T & R (⅜g)	2	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	Jul 5
40½	38½	First T&R pf (6)	1	104	104	104	Jul 6
31⅝	16¼	First N Str (2½)	4	48¼	48	48	
36	25	Flintkote	2	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
21	17	Florsheim A (3)	1	21	21	21	+1
3¼	1½	Follansbee Bros	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 3
35⅜	21	Food Mach (½g)	3	28¾	28⅛	28⅛	Jul 6
29⅜	14½	Foster Wheeler	3	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅜
3¾	1½	Francisco Sugar	2	2⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Southerners Ask Lower Minimum Wage for South

ATLANTA, July 7 (AP)—A suggestion that Southwestern textile mills be granted a lower minimum wage than mills in the Southeast and that the Southeast in turn be granted a lower one than New England, lay today before Wage-Hour Administrator Elmer F. Andrews.

Clarence R. Miller, mill operator of Dallas, Texas, made the suggestion yesterday when he testified at a hearing on a proposed 32½-cent minimum wage for textile workers.

His plan for wage differentials, he said, would equalize competition and allow for lower living costs of mill employees.

Sees Texas Mills Losing Out

The textile industry committee has recommended the 32½-cent minimum by a 15 to 6 majority. The proposal is before Mr. Andrews for approval or rejection.

Mr. Miller told the administrator:

"I will make the definite and positive statement that if the Fair Labor Standards Act is enforced according to the recommendation of the majority of the committee, without a differential, and the freight discriminations are not removed, there will not be a cotton mill left operating in Texas in five years."

He asserted Southwestern mills had a "tremendous" transportation disadvantage in moving goods to eastern markets.

Blunt criticism by Mr. Miller of the personnel of the committee that recommended the proposed 32½-cent minimum induced a torrid exchange of words that involved Administrator Andrews, Mr. Miller himself, and John Abt, attorney for the C. I. O.'s textile union.

Mr. Miller contended that neither the employers nor employees of the Southwest were represented on the committee, and asserted that "for the employees . . . I register objection in their behalf to any representation by professional labor racketeers."

Mr. Abt asked: "Did I hear you use the term labor racketeer?"

"A little more than that," Mr. Miller answered—"the term professional labor racketeer."

Argues on Representation

Later, Administrator Andrews asked Mr. Miller: "Do I understand you to say that I appointed labor racketeers to the committee?"

Mr. Miller explained he understood 80 per cent of the cotton mill workers were unorganized and that those who do not want to join a union, "don't want to pay dues, don't want money taken out of their pay envelopes," should be represented.

Another witness yesterday, Mayor Ray Jennings of Taylorsville, N. C., testified that a mill owner in his town, anticipating the 32½-cent minimum, had sold his mill to a "junk man" and that three other mills were threatened by a similar fate.

The Administrator asked if the owner who had sold his mill knew the recommended 32½-cent minimum would be adopted.

When Mr. Jennings said he supposed so, Mr. Andrews was quick to reply: "Then he knew more about it than I do."

The hearing closes here tomorrow. It is to be heard their testimony will be taken in Washington later.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 3⅜s '43-'40 June	103.15	103.15	103.15
5 3¼s '41	106.15	106.15	106.15
2 3¼s '45-'43	110.10	110.10	110.10
1 4s '54-'44	115.28	115.28	115.28
1 2¾s '47-'45	109.13	109.13	109.13
1 2½s '45	108.20	108.20	108.20
1 4¼s '52-'47	121.12	121.12	121.12
4 2½s '52-'50	106.21	106.20	106.21
17 2¾s '60-'55	109.11	109.13	109.13

Federal Farm Mortgage

5 3s '49-'44	108.30	108.30	108.30

Home Owners Loan

7 2¾s '49-'39	100.3	100.3	100.3
1 2¼s '44-'42	105.1	105.1	105.1
1 1½s '47-'45	102	102	102

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	78	78	78
1 Alleghany cv 5s '50	28	28	28
1 Alleghany 5s '50 st	24½	24½	24½
9 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
11 Am & For P5s 2030	60	59⅞	60
23 AmIGChem cv 5½s '49	102½	102⅜	102½
16 Am T&T 5½s '43	110⅞	110	23-32 110⅜
24 Am T & T 3¼s '66	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Am T & T 3¼s '61	110	110	110
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	106¼	106¼	106¼
15 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	107	106⅞	107
3 Ang C Nitra deb 67	25½	25½	25½
13 Arm Del 4s 55	100½	100¼	100½
7 AT&SF 4s 95	110¼	109¾	110
13 NAT&SF 4½s 48	102¾	102¼	102¾
1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s58	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
5 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	95½	95½	95½
5 ACL clt 4s 52	59	59	59
1 Atl & Dan 5s 45	42	42	42
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	31	31	31
15 Atl Refin 3s 53	105	105	105
4 B&O rfg 6s 95	19¾	19½	19¾
8 B&O 1st 5s 48	53	53	53
7 B&O 1st 5s 48 ct	53	53	53
2 B&O rfg 5s 95	19	19	19
1 B&O rfg 5s 95 ct	19	19	19
1 B&O 5s 96 F	19½	19½	19½
10 B&O 5s 96 F ct	18½	18½	18½
1 B&O cv 4½s 60	11	11	11
1 B&O cv 4½s 60 ct	10½	10½	10½
2 B&O 1st 5s 48 ct	52¾	52¾	52¾
2 B&O 5s S W 50 ct	39	39	39
2 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	116¾	116¾	116¾
14 Beth Stl 4½s 60	106¾	106½	106¾
38 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	104¾	104¾	104¾
13 Beth Stl 3¼s '52	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Boston&Me 5s 67	33¼	32¾	33¼
3 Boston&Me 4¾s JJ61	30½	20½	20½
4 Boston&Me 5s 55	33½	33½	33½
31 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	77¼	77	77
10 Bkly 1st 4½s 47	112	112	112
10 Bkly U Gas 5s 45	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
2 Bkly U Gas 5s 57	104	103¾	103¾
1 Bush Term 5s '55	64½	64½	64½
6 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	51¼	51¼	51¼
2 Cal Ore Pow 5s '66	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116	116	116
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	120½	120½	120½
8 Can Nor 6½s '46	123¾	123½	123¾
2 Can Pac 5s '44	113¾	113¾	113¾
2 Can Pac 5s '54	92	91¾	92
3 Can Pac 4½s '60	84¾	84¾	84¾
15 Can Pac 4s perp	73¾	73⅜	73⅜
1 Caro C & O 6s '52	107½	107½	107½
5 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	90	90	90
1 Cen Foundry 6s '41	93½	93½	93½
2 Cen New Eng 4s '61	31½	31½	31½
5 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s '62	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	68½	68½	68½
23 Cen Stee 5s '48	115	115	115
2 ChampionP&F4¾s'50	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99¼	99¼	99¼
4 Chi & Alton 3s '49	8	8	8
6 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	95	94¾	95
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	88½	88½	88½
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
13 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	100K	100⅝	100⅝
20 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16¼	16	16
4 Chi I & L 6s '66	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Chi I & L 6s '47	10¼	10¼	10¼
24 CMSP & P 5s '75	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 CMSP & P aj5s 2000	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2 Chi&NW 6½s 36	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	14	14	14
10 Chi&NW cv4½s 49	3¼	3¼	3¼
12 CRI & P 4½s 52A	6	6	6
25 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2½	2⅜	2½
5 C T H & SE inc 5s60	49½	49½	49½
5 Ch Cl Ter 4½s '46	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	109	108⅝	108⅝
1 Chi& W Ind 4½s 62	92	92	92
31 Cinn Leb&N 4s 42	103½	103½	103½
1 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	110	110	110
1 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	66	66	66
2 ClevUnTer5s 1s'72	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Col & So 4½s 80	34	34	34
4 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	102⅞	102¼	102¼
20 Colmbia G 5s 1961	102⅜	102¼	102¼
1 Col Ry Fuel 4½s 65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
4 Com'l Cred 3¼s 51	104¼	104¼	104½
5 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110¼	110¼	110¼
102 Comwlth E cv 3½s58	119⅞	119	119⅜
10 Con Edis 3¼s 46	105½	105½	105½
1 Con Edis 3¼s 48	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Con Edis 3½s '58	108¼	108¼	108¼
16 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105	104½	105
3 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	52½	51½	52½
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '65	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110	110	110
4 Consum Pow 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
18 Consum Pw 3¼s 66	108¼	107⅞	107⅞
13 Contin'tal Oil 4¼s'48	107	107	107
68 Crane Co 3½s '51	104	104	104
9 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	99¾	99	99¾
12 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	56¾	56	56
1 D & R G 5s '55	106	106	106
1 D & R G 4s '36	9	9	9
3 D & R G West 5s '55	33¼	33¼	33¼
1 Det & Mack 2nd 4s'95	20½	20½	20½
1 Det Edis 4½s '61	111	111	111
1 Dul Missabel&IR5½s'62	106½	106½	106½
2 Duquesne Lt 3¼s '65	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	8½	8½	8½
1 Erie rfg 5s '75	8¼	8¼	8¼
6 Erie 1st 4s '96	41¾	41	41¾
30 Erie gen lien 4s '96	15¾	15½	15¾
44 FirestoneT&R3½s'48	105¼	105	105¼
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74	77¾	77¾	77¾
23 Gen Mot Acc3¾s'51	102 19-32	102 19-32	102 19-32
6 Gen Mot Acc3¼s'51	105	105	105
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	62¼	62	62
8 Goodrich 4¼s 56	104½	104½	104½
2 Goodrich 6s '45	103	9-32	103 9-32
4 Goth Silk Ho 5s'46	84¾	84¾	84¾
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	94¼	94¼	94¼
8 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	80¾	80¾	80¾
13 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	95½	95	95½
18 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	85¾	85½	85¾
5 Gulf M & N 5s '50	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
18 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	33¾	33	33¾
15 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	47¾	47½	47¾
2 HudManMar 5s 5s '57	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	48½	48½	48½

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Net change	—.32	+.09	+.05
Today's close*	133.26	26.79	23.65
Previous close	133.58	26.70	23.60
1939 high	154.85	34.33	26.52
1939 low	121.44	23.14	20.71

* Preliminary

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	57¼	57¼	57¼
2 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	43¾	43¾	43¾
2 Ill Steel 4½s '40	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
10 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	108¼	108¼	108¼
22 Interb R Tr 7s '32	60	59	59½
10 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	57½	57½	57½
9 Interb R Tr 6s '32	32⅛	31¾	32⅛
44 Interb RTr rfg5s '66	62	61	62
2 Interlake Iron cv 6s '47	79¾	79¾	79¾
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	12	12	12
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
11 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	85⅞	85¼	85½
14 Int Paper 6s '55	90	90	90
1 Int Paper 5s '47	97¾	97¾	97¾
52 Int T&T 4½s '52	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
7 Int T&T 5s '55	64	64	64
1 Jones&LaughSt4½s'61	91½	91½	91½
15 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	25¼	25	25¼
2 K C South 5s 50	69½	69½	69½
8 KC Term 4s 60	108⅛	108¼	108⅛
7 Kopper Co 4s 51	102¼	102⅜	102⅜
2 Kreske Found 4s 45	104½	104½	104½
1 Lac Gas 5½s 6D D	58½	55½	55½
6 Lautaro Nit Inc 7s	26	25¾	25¾
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
10 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	25	25	25
2 Leh Val HTerm5s54	44	44	44
5 Ligget & M 5s 51	131	130½	131
Lone Star Gas 3½s 53	110	110	110
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	87½	87½	87½
5 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	85	85	85
7 Louis& N un 4s 40	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	29	29	29
129 Manhat Ry 4s '90	59	57¾	58½
25 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	56	54¾	56
22 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	33	32½	32½
18 Mich Cons Gas 4½s 63	102¾	102¼	102¾
1 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	6	6	6
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6¾	6¾	6¾
32 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	20¾	20	20¾
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	2¾	2¾	2¾
15 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	14½	14¼	14½
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
6 Mo Pac 5s '80H	14¾	14½	14¾
3 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	14½	14½	14½
1 Mo Pac 5s 4s '75	2½	2½	2½
15 Mob & Oh 5s '38	27½	27	27½
1 Mob & O 4½s '77	26¼	26¼	26¼
3 Monongah Ry 4s '60	106	105¾	105¾
16 MonWPa Pub 5½s 6s	108½	108	108¼
16 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100½	100½	100½
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	37⅝	37¼	37⅝
5 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	34¼	34¼	34¼
1 Nassau El 4s '51	41½	41½	41½
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	106	106	106
18 Natl Steel 3s '65	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞
2 NEngT&T 4½s '61B	128¼	128¼	128¼
6 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	106	106	106
1 N Or Ry Cent 5s '52	97¾	97¾	97¾
10 No Tex&M5½s'54ct	32½	32	32½
9 NO Tex&M5s'35A	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
4 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	34½	34½	34½
9 NYC rfg 5s 2013	51¾	51½	51½
7 NYC rfg 4½s 2013 A	46	46	46
2 NYC cn 4s '98	55	55	55
15 NYC 3½s '46	76¾	76¼	76¼
1 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	46¼	46¼	46¼
1 NYC & HR 4s '42	73	73	73
10 NYC&StL 4½s'78	46	46	46
2 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	49½	49½	49½
12 NY Edis 3¼s '65	109½	109½	109½
2 NYNH&H ev 6s '48	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 NYNH&H cl.tr. 6s 40	20	20	20
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 NY & R Gas 6s '51A	104½	104½	104½
12 NY Steam 3½s '63	107¼	106¾	107¼
7 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 NY Trap R 4s '46	84	84	84
5 Niag Sh cv 5½s '50	100	100¼	100
1 Norf Sou 5s '61A	9½	9½	9½
22 Norf & W 4s '96	123	122½	123
3 Nor Am Co 4s '59	106½	106½	106½
9 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	105¼	105	105
15 Nor Pac 4s 2047	55	54¾	55
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047	55	53¾	53¾
11 Nor Pac 4s '97	67½	67	67
11 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¾	42	42¾
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109½	109½	109½
4 Ohio Ed 4s '67	109	109	109
1 Ohio Ed 3½s '72	108	108	108
3 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	105½	105½	105½
1 Ore Sh L gtd 5s'46	118	118	118
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Pacif Cst Cst 4s'57	56	56	56
4 Pac G & E 3½s'66	109	108¾	109
12 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	111¾	111¼	111¾
3 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	113½	112½	112½
2 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	111	111	111
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	110½	110½	110½
2 ParaBway 3s '55 ct	50	50	50
6 Parmelee T 6s '44	49	49	49
5 Pen Co 4s '63	103½	103¼	103½
2 Penn-Dixie 6s '41 A	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1 Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2 Pen P & Lt 4½s '61	105	105	105
3 Pen P & Lt 4¼s '68	105	105	105
8 Pen RR gen 5s '68	119⅞	119¾	119⅞
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	100	99¾	99¾
2 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	96	96	96
1 Pen RR 4s '84 E	96¼	96	96
15 Pen RR 4s '48	112⅜	112¼	112⅜
3 Pen RR 3¾s '70	89	88½	89
13 Pen RR 3¼s '52	81⅞	81½	81⅞
17 Pet Milk 4½s '56	104	104	104
15 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109¼	109	109¼
14 Phila Co 5s '67	103¼	105	105
1 Phil 3½s '67	110½	110½	110½
1 Ph Read C&I ev 4s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Phillips Pet 3s '48	108	108	108
1 PCC & SL 5s '70A	105¾	105¾	105¾
32 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	73¾	73½	73¾
44 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	13¼	13¼	13¼
5 Pub Svc E&G 3¾s '68	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	103½	103½	103½
7 Readg 4½s '97A	71⅞	71½	71⅞
4 Rem Rand 4½s '56	104¾	104	104¼
6 Republic Steel 4½s61	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
1 Revere Cop&Bs4½s'56	100	100	100
1 Richfield Oil 4s '52	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Safeway Strs 4s '47	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 StLPeo&NW5s48	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
5 St LSF 5s '50B	8	8	8
4 St LSF 4½s '78	8	8	8
11 StLSF4½s78ctf st	8	8	8
3 St LSF 4s '50 A	8	8	8
6 St LSF 4s '50 A ct	8	8	8
2 St LSW 5s '52	16¼	16	16
1 St Paul UnDep 5s '72	116	116	116
5 Seab AL cn 6s '45	5¾	5⅝	5⅝

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Sea AL 6s '45ct	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
6 Shell Un 3½s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
26 Simmons cv 4s '52	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Skelly Oil 4s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
12 Socony Vac Oil3½s '50	102 17-32	102 17-32	102 17-32
9 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	106½	106	106½
12 Sou Pac 4½s '68	43¾	43	43¾
42 Sou Pac 4½s '81	41¾	41¼	41¾
14 So Pac 4½s '69	42	41¾	42
19 So Pac rfg 4s '55	42½	42¾	42½
26 So Pac clt 4s '49	42¾	42¼	42¼
8 So Pac 4½s 'Ore '77	45⅛	45¼	45½
2 South Ry 5½s '56	73¾	73½	73½
3 South Ry cn 5s '94	73¾	73½	73½
3 South Ry gen 4s '56	53¾	54½	54¾
3 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	108¼	108¼	108¼
36 Spokane Int 5s '55	20½	18⅞	20½
2 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105¾	105¼	105¾
26 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	106	105⅞	106
9 Studebaker cv 5s '45	85½	85	85½
1 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	106½	106½	106½
3 Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 T RR A St L 5s '44	116½	116½	116½
1 T RR A St L 4s '53	109¼	109¼	109¼
8 Tex Corp 3½s '51	108¼	108¼	108¼
18 Tex Corp 3s '65	104½	104¼	104½
3 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	85	85	85
2 Tex2 & Pac 5s '80 D	85	85	85
11 Third Ave aj 5s '60	8½	8½	8½
2 Third Ave 4s '60	42½	42½	42½
3 TideWatAsO3½s '52	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
10 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114⅝	114	114⅝
1 Un Cig-Wh Str 5s52	74½	74½	74½
3 Unit Drug 5s 53	78½	78½	78½
5 US Steel 3¼s 68	108	108	108
13 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	99⅜	99½	99⅜
5 Utah P & L 5s 44	100¾	100Z	100¾
11 Util P & L 5½s 47	72	70¾	72
14 Util P&L 5s 59	72	70¾	72
2 Vanadium 5s 41	100	100	100
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
10 Westn Md 4s 52	91	90	91
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	15½	15½	15½
4 Western Un 5s51	63¾	63¼	63¾
8 Western Un 5s 60	63¼	63¼	63¼
3 Western Un 4½s 50	59¾	59⅝	59¾
3 Wheel-Stl 4½s 66A	94	94	94
2 Wisc Cen 4s S&D 36	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
10 Youngst S&T 4s 61	106½	106	106
19 Youngst S&T 4s 48	104	103¾	104

Foreign Bonds

2 Antioquia 7s '45 C	13¾	13¾	13¾
4 Antwerp 5s '58	80	88½	88½
7 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
20 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	77⅜	77½	77⅜
4 Argentine 4½s '48	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Australia 5s '57	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Australia 4½s '56	92½	92½	92½
4 Bavaria 6½s '45	19¼	19¼	19¼
18 Belgium 5½s '49	104⅝	104¾	104¾
1 Belgium 6s '55	31½	31½	31½
5 Brazil 8s '41	18	18	18
14 Brazil 6½s 26-57	16	15¾	15¾
16 Brazil 6½s '27-57	15¾	15½	15¾
1 Bristol 6s '50	99	99	99
4 Budapest 6s '62	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Buen A 3s '84	45½	45½	45½
15 Canada 5s '52	110¾	110¾	110¾
12 Canada 3½s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Canada 4s '67	102	101½	102
5 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	11¾	11¼	11¾
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb	12¾	12½	12¾
4 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	25¾	25¾	25¾
2 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Denmark 5s '55	90¼	90¼	90¼
5 French 7½s 41	109	109	109
1 French 3s'49 unst	104½	104½	104½
1 Ger Govt 7s 49 unst	17½	17½	17¼
1 Ger Gen El 7s 45	57	57	57
3 Greek 6s 68 pod	20½	20	20
1 Hung L Mt7½s61A	9¾	9¾	9¾
4 Hung Mun 7½s 45	9	9	9
3 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	41¾	41¾	41¾
3 Italy 7s 1951	60¼	60½	60½
3 Japan 5½s '54	70¼	70¼	70¼
1 Japan 5½s '65	54¾	54¾	54¾
5 Milan City 6½s '52	44¼	44¼	44¼
3 Orient Dev 6s 53	52¼	52¼	52¼
27 Orient Dev 5½s '58	48¼	48¼	48¼
55 Panama 5s '63A st asd	70	66½	70
1 Peru 7s '59	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Peru 1st 6s '60	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 Poland 4½s '63 asd	36¼	36¼	36¼
1 Queensld 6s '47	102½	102½	102½
2 Rhine-Mubr W 6s '53	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 Rio de Jan 8s '46	55	53¾	53¾
1 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	9	8¾	9
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	10¾	10¼	10¾
3 Rome 6½s '52	60½	60	60½
2 Roumania Inst 7s'59	19½	19½	19½
46 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	21½	21½	21¾
30 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	9¾	9¾	9¾
6 Serbs Cr Sl Sl 6s '62	21¼	21¼	21¼
13 Tokyo City 5½s '61	54¾	53½	54¼
8 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	52¾	52¼	52¾
1 Uruguay 4s4½s4½s'78	43	43	43
1 WarsawCity4½s'58asd	20	20	20
12 Yokohama 6s '61	55½	55½	55½

Total today, 3,068,000; previous day, 5,073,500; week ago, 3,766,300; year ago, 7,661,350; two years ago, 7,441,000; Jan. 1 to date, 853,659,975; year ago, 91,465,405; two years ago, 1,752,777,000.

Chain Store Sales

CONSOLIDATED RETAIL STORES

	1939	1938	P C Chg
June	$637,953	$597,

Commerce and Finance

Senate Favors 100 P. C. Guaranteed Loans to Tenant Farmers

Business and Industry

Aircraft Orders, Shipments Set Up New High Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — During recent months the total of unfilled orders on the books of aircraft manufacturers has risen to new peaks in spite of the increases in deliveries which have been at new record levels for some time past, according to an analysis by Standard Statistics Company.

These unfilled orders are likely to be maintained or expanded, rather than reduced, in coming months, assuring most leading companies an unusually high rate of operations well into 1940. Not only are large-scale contracts from the Army and Navy scheduled to be let over the remainder of this year, but additional foreign orders should also be received.

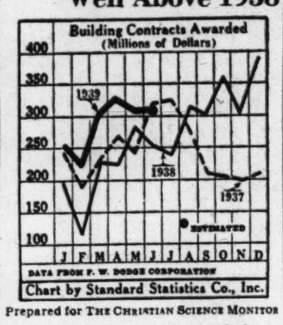
Official figures for the industry as a whole are no longer released but reports of numerous representative companies and data on exports suggest that shipments have recently been at new high levels. Exports last year were about half of the industry's total sales. In the first four months of this year, exports were nearly $28,000,000, or 30 per cent higher than a year earlier. A number of major companies have large foreign orders on which deliveries are being stepped up.

Shipments on contracts with the United States military services will also increase sharply over the remainder of the year.

Several aircraft manufacturers have been obliged to increase production facilities to handle the new orders, and delivery requirements on the different contracts vary. For this reason, sales trends of the several companies will not be uniform.

Some companies will deliver 60 per cent or more of their total 1939 volume in the second half year, and between now and the year-end, operations of the industry as a whole should reach by far the highest level on record. Aggregate deliveries for the year are likely to approach $200,000,000, or 50 per cent more than the 1938 figure.

Building Contracts Well Above 1938



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Building contracts awarded in June probably dipped under the 1937 total for the first time this year, although they were still well above the 1938 figure. It is probable that contracts for the next few months will keep somewhere between $300,000,000 and $320,000,000.

Corn Estimates Show Substantial Gain in 1939 Crop

CHICAGO (AP)—Despite reduction in the acreage planted to corn this year, estimates of six private crop experts indicated that probable production would exceed last year's harvest by 15,000,000 bushels.

Responsible for this were growing conditions described as "excellent" and an extensive increase in the use of hybrid seed, which agronomists estimate yields from 10 to 30 per cent more than open-pollenated corn.

The average of the six experts' reports placed corn production, based on July 1 conditions, at 2,557,000,000 bushels, compared with a harvest last year of 2,542,000,000 and the 1928-37 ten-year average of 2,310,000,000 bushels.

The six estimates ranged from 2,518,000,000 to 2,602,978,000. Acreage last year totaled 91,792,000. The expert who made the highest estimate in bushels placed this year's acreage at only 90,946,000.

Farmers Allowed To Extend Corn Loans One Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Wallace announced farmers having corn stored as collateral for Government price-bolstering loans may apply for a 12-month extension period when the loans fall due August 1.

Farmers now have 257,127,595 bushels stored under 271,315 loans, at the rate of 57 cents a bushel, in the mid-Western corn belt.

Mr. Wallace said the purpose of extending the loans was to keep this supply of grain under seal as a reserve supply for use in later years, when a drought might cut crops short, and to prevent "wide price and supply fluctuations."

"We cannot fortell droughts," he said, "but we can be prepared. With this reserve, both farmers and consumers can face the coming year protected by ample supplies against any probable contingency."

To encourage farmers to hold their corn for the 12-month period, the Government offers to pay them 6 cents a bushel for storage at the end of the extended loan period, provided the market price at that time is less than the loan rate plus storage and carrying charges.

Farmers needing money to provide additional farm storage facilities may obtain this 6-cent advance at the time their loans are extended. This advance would stand as an additional lien against the grain.

Of the corn stored under loans, 29,735,961 bushels were produced in 1937, and the balance last year. The 1937 grain, to be eligible for loan extension, must be shelled. All corn must grade No. 3 or better and contain not more than 13.5 per cent moisture if shelled and 15.5 per cent if ear corn.

The privilege of extending loans will expire October 1. Farmers not wishing to extend loans may deliver the collateral grain to the Government after September 1 as full payment of their obligation. In accepting the extension, farmers must agree to keep the grain stored until October 1, 1940. The renewed loans will bear 4 per cent interest.

Takes New Job

© Harris & Ewing

Thomas C. Blaisdel, Jr.

Resigned as Director of the Securities and Exchange Commission monopoly study to become Director of Research for the National Resources Committee. Mr. Blaisdel will continue for a time to direct the SEC study which is virtually complete.

Gasoline Price Cut By Socony-Vacuum

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. Inc., effective today, is lowering the tank car price for all grades of motor gasoline by two-tenths of a cent a gallon in New England and Eastern New York.

There will be no change in dealer prices in Boston, New York, Providence, Syracuse and other markets where the dealer tank wagon prices have already been depressed.

Th reduction in tank car prices, oil circles said, was in response to the lowering of prices on the Gulf Coast by one-eighth cent a gallon and the reduction in charter rates from the Gulf Coast to the North Atlantic seaboard.

Tenant Farmers May Get 40-Year Guaranteed Loans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 7—An expanded federal program to encourage farm tenants to buy their own farms is on its way through Congress.

Pleased with the success of a two-year experiment under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, Senators approved the new program, sponsored by Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma, without a dissenting vote, and Representative Marvin Jones (D) of Texas predicts early action in the House.

Instead of loaning money for farm purchase, as it has been doing, the Federal Government under the new plan would give a 100 per cent mortgage guarantee on money borrowed from private sources up to a total of $350,000,000.

Have 40 Years to Pay

Borrowers would have as much as 40 years to pay back the loan at 3 per cent interest. No down payment would be required.

Federal aid to enable landless farmers to establish themselves on a place of their own has been carried out on experimental scale during the last two years. For the first year, Congress appropriated $10,000,000, which bought farms for 1,885 farm tenants, sharecroppers and laborers. The next year the fund was increased to $25,000,000 which was invested in almost 5,000 farms.

The farm-purchase experiment followed disclosure by the 1935 agricultural census that farm tenancy in the United States was growing at the startling rate of 40,000 new tenants a year, that more than two out of every five farmers were tenants and nearly a third of them pulled up stakes every year. A consequent study by a committee of farm leaders named by President Roosevelt showed that tenancy is a big factor in soil depletion and consequent impoverishment of both landlords and tenants.

$50,000,000 for 1940

Under the Lee-Jones Bill, not more than $50,000,000 of the $350,000,000 could be insured in the present fiscal year. Another $150,000,000 would be insured in the 1941 fiscal year and $150,000,000 in 1942.

The same principle that is behind the Federal Housing Administration would be applied to farm mortgages, with the difference that the Government insures only 90 per cent of the FHA loan instead of 100 per cent. Preference will, however, be given farmers who have a down payment or possess stock and equipment.

Farmers who already own farms may refinance them under the new bill, if the man or institution holding the mortgage is willing to accept the terms outlined in the bill.

Foreign Gold in U. S. 4 to 20 Times Above Pre-World War Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board pointed out that England, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland have four to 20 times as much gold to spend in this country as they had before the world war, while Germany and Italy have less than half as much as they had 25 years ago.

The tabulation, in the board's monthly bulletin, showed these comparable gold reserves:

	Dec., 1913	Dec., 1938
Five-country group	$988,000,000	$8,534,000,000
Germany, Italy	346,000,000	222,000,000

Avoiding any direct reference to international lineups, the board based its classification on the fact that the five-country group are signatories with the United States in the 1936 tripartite monetary accord, and that Germany and Italy are "two leading countries that have adopted exchange or trade control."

The discussion said the five-country group had $1,095,000,000 of gold already on deposit with the New York Federal Reserve Bank. The same countries had $360,000,000 of cash also on deposit here June 21, bringing their total liquid assets here to $1,455,000,000. This was $1,000,000,000 more than they had here a year ago.

Huge transfers of gold belonging to foreign governments to the United States were made in May and June, the board said.

Chile Campaigns for Rise In Exchange Value of Peso

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Popular Front Government of President Pedro Aguirre is campaigning for an improvement in the dollar and sterling value of the peso. A reorganized exchange control office began a drive against the "black market" by enforcing the 1932 monetary law. A warning was issued among brokers and patrons of the illegal market that Chileans breaking the law would be fined and imprisoned while foreigners would be deported.

The gold market was stirred by the Finance Ministry's authorization for the Central Bank to buy this metal from any source. The Minister, Don Roberto Wachholtz, hopes this way to discourage contraband sales of gold. The director of placer gold production, employing several thousand panners, protested. His department was hitherto privileged in supplying the Central Bank.

Italy Seeks Way to Collect $20,000,000 Due From Reich

ROME (Correspondence of the Associated Press) — Commercial interests report that Italy is seeking a way to collect a $20,000,000 trade bill from her military and political ally, Germany.

Italian exporters find that although their country nominally buys more from Germany than she sells there, their ally really owes them money under the clearing system through which payments are exchanged.

The set of ecoonmic accords signed between Italy and Germany in 1937 are believed in trade circles to be sufficiently flexible to permit an adjustment. Details of the accords have been withheld by the two governments.

Suspend Shipments to Germany

Some Italian shippers, particularly rice exporters, meanwhile were reported recently to have suspended shipments to Germany until they could be assured of prompt payment. Italy's principal exports to Germany are fresh and citrus fruits, fresh vegetables, rice, potatoes, wines, rayon and hemp.

Italy's trade balance with Germany has shown an excess of imports almost continuously since 1923. Last year she managed to reduce it substantially, but even so she bought from Germany 998,000,000 lire ($52,526,315) worth of goods more than she sold Germany.

Italian imports from Germany, including Austria, amounted to 2,981,000,000 lire ($156,894,736) last year, while Italian exports to Germany were valued at 1,983,000,000 lire ($104,368,421).

It was toward the end of the year that the seeming paradox of the German trade pact appeared. Whereas Italy in October owed German exporters 3,396,404 lire ($178,758), Germany in December owed Italian exporters 47,400,000 lire ($2,494,737).

This balance due Italian exporters has risen until it was 379,958,993 lire ($19,997,841) on June 23.

Italians say that three items of so-called invisible trade, paid through the clearings, serve principally to cancel out the balance of payments favoring Germany and at times, as now, create a clearing situation favoring Italy.

What Upset the Balance

These items are:

1. Expenditures of the German tourists who have been coming to Italy in hordes the past two years.

2. Freight on the more than 7,000,000 tons of German coal imported by Italy on Italian ships within a year.

3. "Certain financial transfers," which include remittances of funds from Germany by the 30,000 Italian laborers who have been sent to work there on fortifications and in industry.

Other factors also have been reported by trade interests as figuring in the upset of the clearing balance. Commercial men report that large amounts of German goods, particularly machinery and coal, have been sold in Italy in recent months on credits of 12 to 24 months.

Some observers also think that Germany may be diverting to her own use some of the lumber and wood pulp which Austria exported to Italy before the German annexation last year.

Commercial interests report two possible remedies for the upset trade balance:

1. Reduction of Italian exports to Germany until the balance of payments is adjusted.

2. Reduction of long-term credit sales by German manufacturers to Italian importers, with a reversion to a cash basis, so that lire will be deposited in the Bank of Italy from which prompter payments may become available to Italian exporters.

Prices and profits, or commissions, in Italy are largely controlled by the Government. Trade experts say exporters, faced with the necessity of financing their exports for three to six months or more, have found the cost of this credit so high they have preferred to suspend shipments in some cases until clearing payments more nearly approach a balance.

Cuba Acts to Halt Peso Depreciation, May Not Coin Silver

HAVANA (AP) — Acting swiftly to halt depreciation of the silver peso, the Cuban Government drafted measures for Congressional approval which included calling off the coining of $15,000,000 in silver.

After long conferences with Government leaders confronted with an eight-cent depreciation in the peso's quotation with the American dollar in less than three days, President Federico Laredo Bru announced he expected Congress to approve the following measures:

1—A stipulation in law that the national currency is legal tender at parity for discharge of obligations regardless of what currency has been stipulated in contracts.

2—Abandonment of the proposed coining of an additional $15,000,000 in silver and, instead, adoption of such taxes as may be necessary for the nation.

3—Adoption of a pending bill resuming service on the treasury's gold obligations.

4—The drafting of an answer to proposals made by the Washington State Department for revision of the reciprocal trade treaty of 1934.

Laredo Bru proposed to ask speedy action in Congress.

The depreciation confronted Cuba with a problem of great importance because of the large volume of trade with the United States. Last year Cuban exports to the United States totaled $108,362,605 and imports were $75,152,388. The depreciation represented an increase in the Cuban cost of living.

All American and British banks in Cuba keep current accounts both in silver and pesos and American currency.

Government officials, including the Secretary of the Treasury, have said that "profiteers" must be held reasonably responsible for the situation.

Power Production Highest This Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States during the week ended July 1 totaled 2,300,268,000 kilowatt-hours, highest for any week thus far in the year, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The advance, which lined up with seasonal expectations, represented a gain of seven tenths of one per cent over the 2,285,083,000 kilowatt-hours in the preceding week and was 14.2 per cent ahead of the 2,014,702,000 in the comparable 1938 week.

Percentage gains over last year according to major geographic areas were reported as follows by the institute: New England 13.4, Middle Atlantic 11.3, Central Industrial 17.7, West Central 5.9, Southern States 13.7, Rocky Mountain 19.2, Pacific Coast 11.5.

Loft Settlement Approved

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Chancellor W. W. Harrington approved settlement of an action brought by Loft, Inc., against Charles G. Guth, the Grace Company and the Pepsi-Cola Company over the ownership of 237,500 shares of Pepsi-Cola stock. The settlement plan was proposed by Mr. Guth, and was approved after Clarence A. Southerland, attorney for Loft, Inc., and Stewart Lynch, attorney for Pepsi-Cola, moved that it be accepted by the court.

Says Lower Interest Rates Unimportant In New Homes Sales

WASHINGTON (AP) — Henry Bruere, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York, expressed the opinion before the monopoly comittee that lowered interest rates would be "relatively unimportant" in stimulating new home construction.

"I don't believe that by slashing the interest rate we could widen the demand very much," he said in response to a question.

Mr. Bruere said he considered the difficulty of making even a 10 per cent down payment was one of the greatest deterrents to purchase of small homes.

"If you could do something about that," he sugested, "you might stimulate it (home ownership) quite a lot."

Mr. Bruere testified that his bank had reduced the interest rate on FHA mortgage loans to 4 1-4 per cent, although the FHA permits a 5 per cent rate.

The action, he said, virtually doubled the bank's FHA loan business. He expressed the opinion, however, that most of the new business grew out of home purchases which would have been made anyway with money borrowed from other sources.

Business Making Substantial Gain In Chicago Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The business index is zipping up here in such a way that it con't be passed off as a mere routine fluctuation. For example, compared with May a year ago, that month this year showed substantial improvement in all but one field covered by the Association of Commerce monthly survey.

Folks bought more, for the department store index went from 79.3 to 84.2. More were employed, for the employee index jumped from 67.5 to 70, and those who worked got more pay for the pay roll index rose from 52.9 to 57.8.

Money Moves Faster

Money moved faster for bank clearings increased from $1,150,060,847 to $1,283,397,396. More goods moved for carloadings went from 126,314 to 167,319. There were this year 974,089 telephones in use as against 945,280 last year. Electric power production climbed from 593,683,000 to 652,505,000.

Statistics continue to tell the story, with postal receipts rising from $4,619,835 to $5,216,885. Pig iron production increased from 258,740 gross tons to 325,542. There was more live stock slaughtered, more passengers handled by the airlines here, and more riders on the Chicago surface lines.

Outstanding was the increase in motorcar registrations, there being in just this one month this year 11,793 as against 6,612 last year.

The cost of building permits rose from $1,537,460 to $2,284,550 and the cost of contracts awarded on building permits went from $6,228,000 to $14,551,000.

The only item on the debit side was a drop from $9,606,116 to $6,151,262 in the considerations in real estate transfers.

All this is especially encouraging in view of the fact that the cost of living index went down from 86.8 last May to 85 in that month this year.

Relief Figures Steady

Meanwhile the number of families on relief remained about the same in the state as a whole, though there was a shift apparently from other Illinois counties to Cook County, where the total increased.

Business in the Seventh Federal Reserve District, taking in Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, and Indiana, the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank reports, showed little change from April to May, but continued well above the 1938 level. It is estimated that June industrial output should be at least as high as in May. Wholesale distribution in the area rose in May, and department store sales trends continued favorable through mid-June.

New England's Oldest and Largest Banking Institution

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

1784 ★ 1939

A CONDENSED STATEMENT *of* CONDITION

Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches

as of June 30, 1939

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$393,504,565.87
United States Government Securities	108,601,607.36
State and Municipal Securities	20,532,662.48
Collateral Demand Loans to Banks and Brokers	12,204,471.43
Loans, Discounts and Investments	263,244,709.02
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	6,653,611.91
Banking Houses	12,906,656.05
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	2,657,574.33
Total	$820,305,858.45

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$718,323,926.35
Acceptances Executed for Customers		7,611,586.78
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		580,957.18
Reserves, including Interest, Taxes, Dividend, Unearned Discount and Contingencies		13,466,081.86
Capital	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus and Profits	52,510,806.28	80,323,306.28
Total		$820,305,858.45

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Local Classified

United States and Canada

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FAIRHAVEN, MASS.—4-rm. furnished bungalow on beach; modern conveniences. Apply Lodge Knollmere Beach, tel. Melrose 2641-R; $30 week, $100 month.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St. KEN. 1648. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston.—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FURNITURE

FOR SALE Good Used Furniture, Bric-a-Brac, Glassware, etc. Our Prices Are Very Reasonable. Kay-Bee Furniture, 1024 Boylston St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION girl under 30; summer, part time; Manhattan resident only. Write Box M-37, Suite 1352, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest home for rest and study. Care if needed. Booklets. AMBER C. DOW, 473 Waltham St. Tel. W. N. 3384 West Newton, Mass.

THE MAPLES, BROOKLINE, MASS. A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie I. Carter since 1917). State License 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

JOHN N. HUNTER, FOOD BROKER, 39 Lewis Wharf, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 448 West 150th, N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

MAXWELL R. LOWMAN, Painter and Decorator, 33 Audubon Rd., Milton, Mass. Blue Hills 3304.

PAYING GUESTS

MEDFORD, MASS.—Attractive rooms with board; pleasant surroundings, refined atmosphere. 43 Water St. Mystic 3514.

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE

Advertised only in the Monitor. A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea. Our own fresh vegetables. Modern improvements. Weekly rates $17.50 to $25. Send for circular. D. S. DOOLITTLE, CAMDEN, ME.

PINECREST—Country home, modern conveniences; short driving distance to beaches; rates $12.50-$15.00. MRS. DUNCAN BURGESS, West Kennebunk, Maine.

SKY LINE FARM GUEST HOUSE — In Vermont hills; modern, clean, restful; rates reasonable; booklet. H. F. JOHNSON, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO GEORGE'S REPAIRING, EXPERT WORK, TUBES TESTED FREE, 171A Mass., Boston, CIR. 6913.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE, Scarsdale, N. Y., home in choice Murray Hill section; English type house with 1½ acres of beautifully landscaped grounds; upkeep and taxes relatively modest. Write Box W-39, Suite 1352, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

VENTNOR, Atlantic City, N. J., Patell Cottage & Tea Room—Near ocean, bathing privileges, open all year. 104 So. Victoria Avenue.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

DEERFIELD, MASS.—Stop at Asa Stebbins homestead; large rooms, comfortable beds; restful atmosphere, large veranda. Tel. 4479 Greenfield.

SKOWHEGAN, MAINE — Overnight guests welcome at The Pillars, 20 Main Street, just south of Route 201. Telephone 136-3.

ROOMS WANTED

BOSTON, near Christian Science church—Room with grill; 1st or 2nd floor, elevator if higher; $4 or $5 wk. Parkway 0700-W.

BOSTON business girl desires cultural home. Box K-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

ROSE GARDENS APARTMENTS, WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS! 10 MINS. TO GROUNDS. Furnished apts., 8742 Elmhurst Ave., HAv 4-4067, Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.—1-2-3 rooms, private bath, 2 elevators, all new furniture, $1.50 per person and up per day. Mr. O. Robertson, Mgr. No dining room, no cooking.

HOSPIGER & BODE INC., AGENTS, 13 Bridge Plaza N., Stillwell 4-9850, Long Island City, N. Y. RECOMMEND RESERVATIONS IN ADVANCE

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS—Personal confidential service, low cost, terms. Write for free book, "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 563, Washington, D. C.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES Now Open On Cape Cod, Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 2345 Broadway, Cor. 86th St.—Spacious cool rooms, home atmosphere, best Southern table; transients, $3 per day. Write MRS. RAILINO or Telephone ENdicott 2-4738.

ROOMS TO LET Vicinity N. Y. Worlds Fair

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.—NELSON, 37-39 47 St.—Private home, room 2 or 3, 10 minutes Fair, 25 minutes Times Sq.; has pleased Fair visitors. Ha. 4-6794.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

DOUGLASTON—World's Fair deluxe apartments on Little Neck Bay, 8c bus, 11c train to Flushing; 4 large rooms, $75, furnished $100. MANOR APARTMENTS, Douglaston, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Near Christian Science church, for August and September, furnished 2-room apt.; lease may be taken Oct. 1, with use of furnishings if desired. Apply Superintendent, 21 Chauncy St.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Large studio, unfurnished apartment, Venetian blinds, dressing room, tile bath, kitchenette, Electrolux. Endicott 2-1883.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Moulton's Auto Service, 43 St. Mary's Street, Brookline, Mass. Owner-driver. Call ASP. 3313 or JAM. 1418.

COUNTRY BOARD

Crystal Lake Lodge, Enfield, N. H. Rest, recreation; reasonable. For pamphlet write Kenneth Harbison, 1537 B'klyn Ave., B'klyn, N. Y.

HILLSIDE FARM—Beautiful, cool, quiet; ideal for rest; study; modern conveniences, home cooking, $11 weekly. MISS E. B. COLLINS, Avondale, Pa.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON 441 Marlborough Street—Attractive outside room in private home: reasonable: newly decorated; breakfast optional: near The Mother Church. Ken. 0638

BOSTON, MASS. 249 Beacon St.—Large, comfortably furn. rms. with fireplace, private and semi-private bath. Com. 8284

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Room in quiet, attractive apt. near Harvard Square. 52 Garden St., Apt. 34. Kir. 9795.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.—Double, single room, nicely furnished, use kitchen; 1 in family, near transportation. Hav. 6-5190.

N. Y. C., 171 W. 71 (Broadway)—Delightfully cool double, single room; all transportation; home atmosphere. Apt. 12 A. TR. 7-9809.

N. Y. C., 4 West 108th St. (Apt. 11)—Near Central Park—Small room, adjoining bath; comfortably furnished; quiet home; $5.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 108th St. (Broadway), Apt. 10-A—Corner, high, airy, river view, twin beds, water; single, private bath, $6.00

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, willing to do gardening, city, country; excellent references, last position 8 years, employer passed on. E. Schmidt, 300 E. 79th St., N. Y. C. Bu 8-9775.

POSITION wanted where engineering education, practical experience and creative ability are required; graduate of M. I. T. 1922. ROBERT W. WRIGHT, Y. M. C. A., Woonsocket, R. I.

SALES EXECUTIVE, 15 years' experience, excellent references. Write Box E-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORKER, young, wishes work N. Y. C. or vicinity, sleep in. Write Box G-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

INTELLIGENT young girl with loving disposition towards children wishes position as mother's helper during July and August. Box 535, Scarsdale, N. Y.

TRAINED attendant companion or housekeeper wishes position; willing, kindly. Write Box S-36, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

BEACHSIDE—Homelike house, comfortable rooms, excellent table, shady yard; warm, safe sea bathing, fine private beach; $20-$24 a week including meals.

WEST DENNIS, CAPE COD, MASS.

FOR restful vacation come to my home in the Mink Hills. MRS. VERONA GRANT WADSWORTH, Warner, New Hampshire.

THE HOMESTEAD, Scituate Harbor, Mass. Refined Guest House with large, comfortable rooms, some with running water, all near baths; fine view, near beach; excellent table, home cooking; transients served luncheons 12-2 dinners 6-8. MRS. S. H. LOVEJOY. Tel. Scit. 432.

SUMMER HOMES

LONG ISLAND—Rustic cottage, 5 rooms, bath; private beach, boat anchorage; every improvement, landscaped woodland setting; exceeds expectations; $1990, small payment $18 monthly. DANIEL BOHAN, 305 Broadway, Manhattan. Worth 2-1163

SUMMER RENTALS

FOUR-ROOM cottage, Paradise Valley; hire weekly or monthly; all conveniences. MRS. J. H. EHLERS, Paradise Valley, Cresco, Pa.

FURNISHED cottage for 5, on Seakonnet River, near Newport; fireplace, running water, Frigidaire, lawn, shrubbery, swimming, garage; $200.00 season. Apply Quaker Hill Tea Porch, Portsmouth, R. I. Phone Ports. 6.

ROCKPORT, MASS.—UNUSUAL CAMP 5 rms., screened piazza, all conveniences; near bathing beach; clean. Lib. 3223 (Boston) evenings. Myrtle 1432. E. A. Norwood, 79 Milk St., Boston.

TWO cottages facing Wellfleet Harbor, near Country Club. $200 and $300. Box 152A, Wellfleet, Mass.

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 years with Paine Furniture Co., Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, tents, wedding canopies for rent; summer furniture, Venetian blinds, screens, shades, home specialties. Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900, Milford 1800, Fram. 3131, Worcester 4-2897.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

Bon Voyage Flowers

G. O. Anderson & Sons, Inc.
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090
249 High St., Medford Mys. 0600

CHARLES B. PERHAM

Ford and Mercury Dealer
See the new 1939 car now on display

295 Broadway Arl. 2433

COLONIAL MOTORS INC.
Storage—Service
743 Mass. Avenue
Tel. Arl. 3220

Mobilgas

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Watch Repairing
at Reasonable Prices
BEADS RESTRUNG 35c and up
Arthur W. Fitt
Jeweler
26 WEST ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. — HANcock 8000

BRAINTREE

SMITH MOTORS
11 VINTON AVENUE
BRAINTREE, MASS.
Sales and Service
Irving H. Smith, Prop. Tel. Bra. 1820

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
BEACH WEAR
IN THE
NEWEST STYLES

TROUBLED WITH MY HAIR?
NO, I GO TO
Hattie Marks Beauty Studio
232 MAIN STREET
Tel. 2380

PORTER'S
Always at Your Service With
WOMEN'S and MISSES'
COATS—SUITS—DRESSES
MILLINERY—HOSIERY
227-229 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
Summer Service South Shore and Cape Cod
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4300 400 MAIN STREET

BROCKTON

(Continued)

Sears
SAVES YOU MONEY ON QUALITY MERCHANDISE
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
235 Main St., Brockton Call Brockton 1783

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

YELLOW CABS
CALL KIRKLAND 3000
Prompt Courteous Service

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO 2508
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

MOXIE
A delicious beverage—pure, tasty.
We Sell Many Monitor-Advertised Products
GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
Groceries—Provisions
36 BRATTLE STREET KIR. 7515

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

Gifts for That New Home

New Table, Chair, Lamp, Bookcase or Whatnot. Reduced Summer Prices.
ANDERSON & RUFLI
30 Dunster Street Tro 3344

CONCORD

Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh baked goods daily.
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON. 1000

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051-0052

Did You Know
The use of Soft Water makes it unnecessary to use strong soap, and that your laundry comes home Soft and Fresh when sent to the
DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
Dedham 0108

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 1160 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

Lovely new patterns in Crystal Goblets, Fruit Juices, Sherbets, etc.
$2.00 a half dozen and up
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers 350 MAIN ST. Silversmiths

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1939
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

HARDWARE, PAINTS and SPORTING GOODS
Clark Hardware Co.
289 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.

FISH'S BAKERY
The Best of Baked Goods for all appetites
Birthday and Wedding Cakes
116 Main Street Dial 3592

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
318 Main Street Tel. 6755
Greenfield, Mass.

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

GREENFIELD

(Continued)

BUY
COAL • COKE • OIL
FROM
GEO. A. SHELDON, INC.
"Quick—Friendly Service"
TEL. 3693

HAVERHILL

H. R. NOYES
DAIRY
MILK—CREAM
3 S. Central St., Bradford Tel. 2734

Ease Your Day the Laundry Way
Let us call for your washing.
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
50 Middlesex Street, Bradford
RALPH E. DANIELS, Prop. Tel. 164

HINGHAM

Quality and Service
HINGHAM LAUNDRY
Hing. 0790
Every type of family service at reasonable prices.

Dykeman's Drug Store
HING. 0360
Ice Cream for Summer Days
Tempting Soda Fountain Service
SODAS ICES
SUNDAES CONES

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET • OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

HOLYOKE

Walk the natural way in
Natural Bridge Shoes
so different—so lovely
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD

LAWRENCE

Cotton Frocks
$3.98
Checked ginghams, seersuckers, novelty spun rayon, 2-piece ginghams and chambrays
Sizes 12 to 44
3rd Floor Cotton Shop
Cherry & Webb's

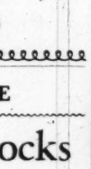
D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167, Andover 234

LEXINGTON

GRAND NEW
"Super-Value 6"
GENUINE
FRIGIDAIRE WITH THE METER-MISER
$149.75 complete installed. 5 years' guarantee, up to 30 months to pay.
ROSS STORES, 1789 Mass. Ave.

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880
Fine Quality Meats, Groceries, and Fresh Fish
Under Same Management
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
CONCORD, MASS. Tel. Con. 435

For a Delicious Ice Cream Soda Stop at Our Fountain



THEATRE PHARMACY, INC.
1792 MASS. AVENUE
Tel. Lex. 0994

"Over 36 Years of Uninterrupted Service to Lexington Residents"
FAIR OAKS DAIRY
H. DALRYMPLE
Distributors of
Quality Milk and Cream
Tel. Lex. 0384-M 3 Sheridan St.

ALL GOWNS COATS MILLINERY GIFTS } Reduced
Edith H. Van Amringe Inc.
1711 Mass. Ave. Lex. 0441

SUMMER SALE
Dresses—Suits—Coats
All at greatly reduced prices.
MISS MACLEAN'S SPECIALTY SHOP
1839 MASS. AVE., Opp. Arcade

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
Chamberlain's Ladyship Smoked Shoulders ..... 24c lb.
Squire's Arlington Cooked Smoked Shoulders (ready to serve) 32c lb.
Squire's Arlington Cooked Roast Ham—(Bone End) Just heat and serve—whole or half ..... 42c lb.
Strictly Fresh Selected Native Fruits and Vegetables
Fresh Fish Daily from the Piers

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

LOWELL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 to 12 a. m. Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The choice of thrifty families everywhere
ELECTROLUX
The GAS refrigerator
. . It Saves You More
•
LOWELL GAS CO.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Visit Our New Major Appliance Dept.—Palmer Street Floor
Electric Refrigerators—Radios
Electric Ranges—Washing Machines
Etc.

SUMMER COTTONS
by Nellie Don
Dainty—Crisp—Cool
$3.95—$5.95—$7.95
Second Floor
CHERRY & WEBB'S

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

Men! Young Men!
Our Annual Summer Sale of
Goddard Bros.
QUALITY CLOTHING
$25 SUITS . $20.50 $35 SUITS . $29.50
$30 SUITS . $25.50 $40 SUITS . $34.50
Shop and Pay the Easy Convenient Way
Pay 1/3 Aug. 10th Pay 1/3 Sept. 10th Pay 1/3 Oct. 10th
Goddard Bros
Market Street, Lynn, Massachusetts
Telephone Breakers 3737

T. W. ROGERS CO
Welcomes North Shore VACATIONISTS
We have been an outstanding factor in Lynn's retailing history for over 55 years.
DEPARTMENT STORE—UNION ST.

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888 — FLORISTS — 1939
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. BREAKERS 1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

Whyte's
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

Specialized Lubrication Service
SOCONY GAS

IVOR L. BURPEE
821 WASHINGTON ST.
Breakers 8003

THE PARISIAN DRY CLEANING CO.
"24 Hour Cleansing Service"
391 CHATHAM STREET
BREAKERS 3590—3591
Branch Offices
406 Union St. - Breakers 5780
132 Humphrey St., Swampscott Breakers 1970

JULY SALE
of White Footwear
For the entire family
Foot Delights, Enna Jetticks, Tayleys
J. MUSINSKY & SONS
292 BROAD STREET

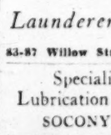
MEDFORD

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS 0800

MELROSE

PATTEE CORSET SHOP



Bathing Suits
Beach Togs
Farmettes, Toppers and Slacks
523 Main St. Mel. 2134

Highlands Beauty Shoppe
A Complete Beauty Service
DISTINCTIVE COIFFURES
460 Franklin St., Melrose Highlands
Tel. Mel. 2417

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating, and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work
Range Repairs
20 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2360

MELROSE

(Continued)

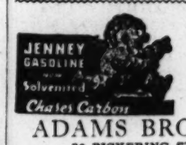
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW PEP FOR YOUR CAR
TYDOL FLYING A
GASOLINE
BETTER LUBRICATION
BATTERY and TIRE Service Anywhere
BROWN'S LUBRITORIUM
801 Main Street TEL. 2716

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
415 FRANKLIN ST.
PHONES 3400 1 2 3

NEEDHAM



Road Service on Tires and Batteries
Solvenoil Aero Gas
ADAMS BROS., Inc.
28 PICKERING STREET

NEEDHAM NATIONAL BANK
A Needham Bank for Needham People
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service
Ford
25 Chapel Street Needham, Mass.

Fuel Oils — Range Oils
Oil Burners
Serviced and Installed
N. E. Coke — 'blue coal'
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phones: Nee. 1618—0810

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Shraffi's Candies

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

New Bedford Steam Dye House
Cleaners and Dyers
690 Pleasant St., opp. Post Office
Telephone 1738 and 1739

NEWBURYPORT

STOP HERE for
PENN and TEXACO GASOLENE
True's Filling Stations
Newburyport Turnpike at the Traffic Circle
We carry a Complete Line of
Regular and Outsize
BEACHWEAR
Bell Shops
23 PLEASANT STREET

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. West Newton 0191 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Cen. New. 4600
Cen. New. 3736 New. No. 1634 Cen. New. 0277

KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
SPECIAL!
Free Motor Tune-up Inspection
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

FAIRVIEW DAIRY
A. J. McNEIL & SONS
Delivery on TIME . . . STORM or SHINE
Call Wellesley 1337

ALFRED E. FULLER
Specializing in
Compulsory Automobile Insurance
46 Austin Street New. No. 7304

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

NEWTON — West Newton
FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook, Lehigh, Koppers Coke
Cities Service Fuel
Furnace and Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY Co.
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

The AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

Semi-Annual MARKDOWN SALE
Men's and Young Men's Suits now reduced to
$16.75 $21.75 $26.75
Besse-Clarke
IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
30 GROVE STREET DIAL 9-3733

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

BROWER'S MARKET
The Accommodating Store
FRUITS—VEGETABLES
MEATS—FROSTED FOODS
Parking—Delivery Service
338 SOUTH ST. AT BAY STATE ROAD
Dial 7336—7337

$2.00 Family Size Jar
TUSSY CLEANSING CREAM
$1.00
HOLDEN-STONE COMPANY

Price of Coal
is the lowest for the year. Order if possible this week. Free Boiler Cleaning Service again this year.
COOPER COAL CO.
37 FENN STREET

Harriet's Beauty Shop
Our
Rilling Koolerwave Permanent
Lasts Longer
26 Edward Ave. Dial 8183

KULDA'S
Exclusive Agency for
Velvet Ice Cream
38 SOUTH STREET

GEORGE L. MACK
Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
26 Dunham St. Dial 6996

New and Daniels
131 South St. ESSO Tel. 9575
PITTSFIELD, MASS.
Verified Lubrication
Atlas Tires, Batteries and Accessories

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M 9:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

SUMMER CLOTHES
Wash suits of cotton or linen, Palm Beach — guaranteed correct. White flannels remain white, no shrinkage.
OLD COLONY
Launderers Cleansers
PRES. 5000

SALE OF MEN'S FANCY
ARROW SHIRTS
$2 Arrows, $1.59—2 for $3
$2.25 Arrows, $1.69—2 for $3.25
$2.50 Arrows, $1.79—2 for $3.50
REMICK'S

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges
Washers and Ironers, Cleaners
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

Wilbur-Coon Shoes fit ALL
5-POINTS
instead of just length and width
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1547 HANCOCK STREET

If you are interested in buying a New Car—See what Buick has to offer for this month.
"Buick's the Beauty!"
SOUTH SHORE BUICK CO.
125 HANCOCK STREET

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
We have many Monitor advertised products, among which are Cocomalt and Rumford's Baking Powder
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

READING

Johnson's Service Station
1213 North Main St. Tel. Read. 1215
Texaco Products
Let us give your car a thorough greasing job.
All work guaranteed

After the 4th Sale
Entire Store Stock Greatly Reduced
WILHEMINA SMART SHOP
WAKEFIELD SQUARE, WAKEFIELD

SALEM

Clark & Friend
225 Essex Street, Salem
The Style Shop Where Style Shops
Men's and Women's QUALITY CLOTHING

O. L. BOWMAN & SONS, INC.
"Where You May Buy With Confidence"
219 Essex St., Salem Tels. 3200—3201—3202
Baker's Island

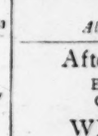
SHARON

The NEW V-8 FORD PRICES ARE LOW
SALES and SERVICE
37 PONDST. Tel. 684
SHARON MOTOR SALES, INC

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029 10-12 a. m.-5-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Permanents



EVELYN Beauty Shoppe
Individual Hair Styles
3 LINCOLN ST. Som. 8130

S. POSSICK CO.
Furniture and Upholstering
Complete Line of Furniture and Rugs
WESTINGHOUSE and GIBSON Refrigerators
6 cubic ft. 1939 model, $99.95
389 Summer St., Davis Sq. Som. 0746

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 1 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAISON WOODWORTH INC.
Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
By a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three Hundred Thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-3131 Springfield, Mass.
Member, International Master Ladies Hairdressers Association

SPRINGFIELD

(Continued)

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Launderers and cleansers to fit every pocket book.
Shirts Beautifully Laundered 2 for 25c
370 State St. Phone 2-2193

Harvey & Lewis Co.
Cameras—Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS
Local Dealer
Esso
Chestnut and Taylor Streets
PHONE 2-4072

ALBERT COLLINGS
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic Wallpapers
New Ceilings, Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

STONEHAM

You'll enjoy the well groomed appearance of our fine dry cleaning. Your garments come back to you like new—restored to their original chic smartness.
SAMOSET CLEANERS & DYERS
118 Emerson St., Stoneham, Mass.
Phone Stoneham 0671

WAKEFIELD

FOR
Spear's Quality Milk and Cream
Best by Test
Call CRY. 0610
C. W. SPEAR
37 Central Street, Wakefield, Mass.

WALTHAM

See Your Milk Perfected—Visit our dairy any time
PROMPT DELIVERY IN YOUR LOCALITY
Wellesley Farms Dairy
Telephone Wellesley 1450

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 433 Moody Street
Arlington, 663 Mass. Avenue
Malden, 147 Pleasant Street
Quincy, 1233 Hancock Street

Luncheonette Service
Kodaks and Films
Also nationally advertised candies, cosmetics and other lines
H. I. Johnson Drug Co.
617 Main Street Wal. 3870

W. J. LAUGHLIN
We Carry
MONARCH FINER FOODS
Everything in the Food Line
831 MAIN STREET OPEN EVENINGS

Pre-Inventory Clearance
2 DAYS ONLY
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
240 Moody Street Waltham 2435

"At Your Service"

Adrian Smith
Formerly Supt. for Lewandos
Custom Cleanser
Work Called For and Delivered
833A Main St. Tel. 4339

WATERTOWN

If you are in the Market
for a Good Used Car
See us before you buy. Our used cars are all thoroughly reconditioned and guaranteed
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
Authorized Ford and Lincoln Zephyr Dealer
49 No. Beacon Street Mid. 7440
"Our Cars Make Good or We Do"

WELLESLEY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Serving
CLEMENT'S
Own Ice Cream
Always pure and delicious
WELLESLEY SQ. WELLESLEY HILLS SQ. MEDFIELD

WELLESLEY BUSINESS SERVICE, Inc.
50 Central Street Wellesley 1045
Secretarial, typing, duplicating, letter service — authorized portable dealer Underwood, Royal, Remington, Corona
MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING

WELLESLEY HILLS

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept. Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 2300
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
231 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

WELLESLEY HILLS
(Continued)

Bendsler's
Try Our LUNCHEON Special:
Ice Creams and Candies

WINTHROP

LECHTUR'S ODORLESS CLEANSING
Only High Quality Work is done here
We specialize in FURS
We remodel your fur coat while it is stored with us.
60 Woodside Avenue Ocean 1123
We call and deliver

THE **BEACON PRESS**
Commercial Printing and Engraving
Social and Business Announcements
35 Putnam Street, Winthrop, Mass.
Tel. Ocean 0021

WORCESTER

Launderers Dry Cleansers
Zoric Odorless System
Tel. 5-3161

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Waving

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

WESTON SUPER MARE—Comfortable, private apartments near sea, church, parks; quiet locality; Christian Scientists welcomed. MISS BOWDEN 5 Severn Avenue.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON—29 Devonshire Place (Bus 1, 2)—Board residence, good catering, every comfort; 1 minute sea; 42/- weekly. MRS. MILLS.

SEAFORD, Sussex. "Huzhenden"—8 minutes Christian Science church, shops, station; overlooking sea; noted cuisine; separate tables; moderate terms.

WORTHING, Sussex—Paying guests received in charming house, nice residential part. MRS. CHURCH, Elton Lodge, 24 Selden Road. 'Phone 5056.

WORTHING, SUNNYCROFT, Guest House, St. George's Road, 2 doors from sea; every comfort. Terms from 45/-. Mrs. Frogbrook.

POST VACANT

BATH—Lady companion wanted at once for elderly lady, semi-invalid; reply stating salary. WILSON, Park House, Wanstrow, Somerset.

POST WANTED

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL post required by lady secretary, experienced, efficient, good testimonials. Box W-1268, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

COUNTRY ACCOMMODATION with full board and attendance offered; lovely unspoilt part Surrey; suitable family holiday; river bathing, pony, garden. Box W-1408, BCM/CSM, London.

SERVICE SUITES

BOURNEMOUTH — Comfortable, furnished suites with attendance; excellent cooking; near sea and shops. MRS. COLSON, Hylton House, Pinecliff Avenue.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

SURREY
R. PERMAIN & CO
ESTATE AGENTS, CAMBERLEY

TUITION

THE History and Literature of the Bible; University Extension and other lectures held throughout England and Wales. Particulars from Hon. Organising Secretary, Miss West, "Penybryn," Fox Hill, Norwood, London, S.E.19.

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN, typist, book-keeper, visiting secretary, authors' Mss. etc.; duplicating; typing lessons. 27, Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. Phone 3037.

Channel Islands

GUERNSEY

LE RICHE'S STORES Ltd.
JERSEY AND GUERNSEY
Quality Groceries and Provisions at Lowest Prices
Tel. 1167 (2 lines)
DELAMARES
The General Drapers and Complete Outfitters
CHILPRUFE *Agents*
The Beehive and Market House
GUERNSEY

Channel Islands

GUERNSEY
(Continued)

Lovell & Co
Telephone 463 Since 1879
79 & 11 SMITH STREET, Guernsey.
Complete House Furnishers and House Agents

England

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

THE BEXHILL COAL COMPANY, Ltd.
20 ENDWELL ROAD
TRY THIS
LOCAL COAL COMPANY
FOR ALL CLASSES OF COAL
PHONE BEXHILL 547

Exclusive Coats, Gowns and Millinery
Evelyn Davis.
PARIS HOUSE Tel. Bexhill 420

DENNY'S Ltd.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Tailors
HIGH CLASS
EVERSLEY ROAD Ph. Bexhill 535

SUTER BROS.
18 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 888
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

ALLEYN STORES
29 and 31 Marina
CHOCOLATE SPECIALISTS
ALL LEADING MAKERS

BIRMINGHAM

Royal Steam Bakery
Yardley
Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Speciality
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

You'll get the best VALUE IN HOME and FASHION NEEDS at the Beehive
The WAREHOUSE for ALL
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
The Jeweler
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest Quality in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Cut Glass

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
(F. KNIGHT LTD., Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

A. G. HURRELL M. I. M. T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans
TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1016 Kingsbury Road, Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas. Bromwich 2065

BOURNEMOUTH

At Your Service
BURTWELL BUTCHER BOURNEMOUTH
Prop., C. E. Simpson
217 CHARMINSTER ROAD
Near Five Ways. Phone WINTON 2247

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
Dressing Gowns, Golf Hose, Sweaters, Shawls, Coats, Dresses, Rugs, Hand-Woven Tweeds. Wool in all shades.
119 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth (Near Horse Shoe Common) Phone 4357

A. JONES & SONS Ltd.
COMFORT SHOE SPECIALISTS
Agents for the
W. M. LOCKE SHOE
(Ontario, Canada)
Gervis Place, Bournemouth
The Arcade, Boscombe
655 Wimborne Road, Moordown

Terraut's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 8000
Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

CORNER GARAGE
Tel. Ferndown 21

Any make of car supplied
All Repairs
Petrol Oil Tires

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

BRIGHTON and HOVE

A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist, Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea Sussex
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapers & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

BRISTOL

EAT SUNSHINE BREAD
WILLIS & SONS
The only firm in this City manufacturing Bread with this process.

This Bread has been awarded over 300 Cups, Trophies and Medals, open to the United Kingdom
Phone 45978 for a sample to the
SUNSHINE BAKERY
338 Filton Avenue, Horfield, Bristol

For GOWNS MILLINERY
Underwear, Hosiery and General Drapery
Try
S. G. BASS
63 Quarrington Road
Horfield Telephone 44836

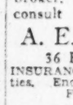
You Require Insurance
Therefore you need the services of a broker. It will cost you nothing to consult
A. E. GRIGG & COMPANY
36 Baldwin Street, Bristol, 1.
INSURANCE BROKERS since 1879. Annuities, Endowment, Employer's Liability, Fire, Motor, Marine, etc.

D. Griffiths
Decorator and General Contractor
Personal Supervision
40 Jubilee Road, Knowle, Bristol, 4
Telephone 76869

For Reception of American Broadcast Consult
Bristol East Radio Ltd.
45 North View, Westbury Park
HEAD OFFICE:
6 and 7 Lower Arcade, Bristol, 1.

LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS
NA WHITELADIES ROAD
CLIFTON BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS



Diadem Flour
E. BENNETT
Family Grocer
432 GLOUCESTER ROAD
(Next Tramway Depot)
Horfield Tel. 46023
Orders solicited and delivered

COAL
Coke, Anthracite
F. HANSARD & CO.
6 Park Row, Bristol 1 Phone 20884

BEACH WEAR and SWIM WEAR
at Bargain Prices
Jolly & Son, Ltd.
BRISTOL

BROMLEY

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

ENGLAND

BROMLEY
(Continued)

Safe Removals
By a firm of sixty years' experience. Our reputation for cheapness, competence and careful packing is deservedly earned. Let us give you a free estimate.
PYRKE'S
123 High St., Bromley Ray 2601-2

CAMBERLEY

HICKMOTT & CO.
(F. W. INWOOD)
Booksellers, Printers
Stationers
7 London Road, Camberley Phone 141

COIFFEURS
"ELIZABETH"
225 Farnborough Road
Farnborough
Tel. No. Farnborough 684

The MANDARIN CAFE
25 and 1A High Street, Camberley and Fleet Road, Fleet
Phones Camberley 419 and Fleet 400
Home Made Cakes, Cooked Meats, Pies, Pastry and Cold Sweets
CATERING A SPECIALITY

C. W. HAND
90 Park St., Camberley Phone 732
BUILDER and DECORATOR
PLUMBER and CARPENTER
All Branches of House Repairs

Ward's
for
Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables
Park St. and London Rd.
Phone 1102 Phone 261

GEO. SMALLBONE
High Class Grocer and Provision Merchant
FRUITERER and GREENGROCER
Full Range of Heins 57 Varieties
59 and 61 High Street, Camberley
Telephone 312

H. SOLOMON & SONS
Automobile Engineers
Any make of car supplied.
Efficient service.
9, High St., Camberley Phone 34

PAGE
OF CAMBERLEY
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
AND FURNITURE SHOWROOMS

F. STOKES & SONS
HEATHERSIDE DAIRY
38 Park Street Phone 679 Camberley
PASTEURISED SAFEST MILK
Sole district agents for Guiness Certified milk.

CAMBRIDGE

ALLIN'S
for
Plumbing, Hot Water and Central Heating
Repairs and Installations
12, Bridge Street Phone 3431

CHELTENHAM

AYRIS
The Leading House for
Smart Gowns, Coats, Tailored Suits, Millinery, Furs, etc.
Promenade Tel. 2820

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

REFRESHING FRUIT DRINKS	Lemon Squash Orange Squash Grape Fruit Squash Don't forget Heinz Specialities

W. VALE & CO. LTD.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

CROYDON, PURLEY AND DISTRICT

The HOUSE of SAVAGE
George Street, Croydon
for
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, and Interior Painting and Decorating

W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Propr., W. W. Knights
Drapers and Milliners
Tram Terminus, Purley Tel. Purley 1399
1B Old Lodge Lane, Purley
123 Brighton Rd., Coulsdon. Tel Purley 1977
Specialities: Jaeger Wear, Twilfit Corsets, Hosiery, Celanese Fadeless Fabrics, Household Linens

THE COULSDON AND CHIPSTEAD LAUNDRY
33 Chipstead Valley Rd., Coulsdon, Surrey
HIGH CLASS FAMILY LAUNDERERS
Shirt and Collar Dressers
HAND WORK A SPECIALITY
Collection and Delivery
Quality With Service

EASTBOURNE

LADE BROS.

Florists and Fruiterers
Floral Designs a Speciality
8a, Grove Road
Eastbourne Tel. 762

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

EXETER

Wm. Brock & Co. Ltd.
Fore St. and North St., Exeter
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
HOUSE AGENTS, VALUERS
Removal and Storage Contractor
Also at Torquay, Paignton and Teignmouth

COMFORTABLE SHOES
for every member of the family.
WOODLEY'S SHOES
259 HIGH STREET, EXETER
Opposite General Post Office

G. Goldsmith and Son Ltd.
Ladies' Hair Specialist
announces the famous
Ar'noil Steam Method
to prepare hair before
Permanent Waving Experts in Eugene, Macdonald and Cadex Wireless Systems. Marcel Waving and Special Shampoos. Beauty Salon Manicure
94 QUEEN STREET PHONE 3345

PINDER & TUCKWELL Ltd.
43/44 HIGH STREET
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
School and College Outfitters
Phone 3284
JAEGER agents BURBERRY

EXETER
The Gateway to the Westcountry
OTTON'S
STORE FOR BEST VALUES
Fireplaces, Sanitary Fittings, Etc.
135/139 Fore St., Exeter

ACKROYD'S
The People's Draper
EXETER
60 inch Cream Feather proof Material 1/9 per yard
Post Orders Filled Without Extra Charge

Dunsfords (Fashions)
Man-tailored Coats and Costumes
Gowns, Furs and Millinery
10, Sidwell St. Exeter
87, High St. Barnstaple

L. G. WEBBER & SON
145, FORE ST., EXETER
New and Second-Hand Furniture
Antiques, Pianos, Storage, Removals

W. H. BOON
When YOU Want
Just a snack or a good meal
We have it.
COOKED MEATS OF QUALITY
Salted well, cooked perfectly, sold quickly.
140 Sidwell St., 184 Cowick Street

EXMOUTH

THOMAS TUCKER
DRAPER
Costumier Silk Mercer
MILLINER
Ladies' and Children's Outfitting
37, The Strand. Phone 42 Estab. 1801

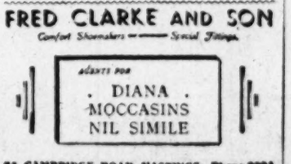
GODALMING, GUILDFORD and DISTRICT

BEL-RAY
SCIENTIFIC
laundry process
assures whiter linens, softer woollens, brighter colours, longer wear
BRAMLEY Hygienic LAUNDRY
'Phone: Bramley 94

Boshiers Godalming
Ladies' Complete Outfitters
Costumes, Coats, Gowns, Wool Wear, Lingerie and Corsetry
Ladies and Gentlemen's Tailors
PHONE 68

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

FRED CLARKE AND SON
Comfort Shoemakers — Special Fittings



51 CAMBRIDGE ROAD, HASTINGS. Phone 2204
REPAIRS IN OUR OWN FACTORY.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES

TELEVISION
RADIO . . . REFRIGERATORS
We supply and service.
Electrical Wiring.
RADIO CENTRE
25, Reading Road
Henley-on-Thames Henley 435

ILFORD

Genuine as Ever!
WESTS of Ilford **SALE**
10 days
Begins on Tuesday, July 11th at 9.30 a. m.

KINGSTON and SURBITON

ALL MILK PRODUCED ON OUR OWN FARMS
HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
C. MOON & SONS
DAIRY FARMERS
26 VICTORIA RD Kimbridge 2237 SURBITON 404 EWELL RD Kimbridge 4821

EGGS! EGGS!
Direct from Farm to Home
Frequent Deliveries
C. H. LUNN
182B ELM ROAD
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
Personal attention to your requirements
Deliveries also in RICHMOND and SHEEN

ENGLAND

KINGSTON and SURBITON
(Continued)

EVELYN ANNE LTD
Town and Country Clothes
OF
INDIVIDUALITY
Elmbridge 3474 18 Claremont Road Surbiton

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- TUDOR RESTAURANT
- HAIRDRESSING
- THEATRE AND TRAVEL TICKETS
- CAR PARK AND CAR SALES
KINgston 1001

MAIDENHEAD

The Grenfell Laundry
for High-Class Hand Work
57, GRENFELL ROAD
'Phone 618

NORTHWOOD

The Gingerbread House
68 Green Lane Northwood
The Home-made Cake Shop and Tearoom of Character. Individuality and Variety. Catering of every description. Special attention to post orders.
Ph. Northwood 145

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE
PEGGY CRAPPER
Ladies' Hairdresser
BEAUTY CULTURE
75, Banbury Rd. Tel. 4316.

LILIAN ROSE
E. G. BRADFORD
THE ARCADE
Ladies' Hatter and Costumier

PAIGNTON

For Pianos, Gramophones, Wireless, and all musical needs. Phone 5449.
Harris-Osborne Ltd.
79 TORQUAY ROAD, PAIGNTON
Agents for
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE" RADIO
Visit Our New Department
"H. M. V." HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES
The latest and best in Refrigerators, Home Laundry Equipment, Electric Fires, Controlled-heat Irons, Cookers, etc.
Factory trained service available for all appliances as for Radio.

A. E. Dey
GROCER and BUTCHER
Hyde Road Corner
PAIGNTON
The Key Notes in both my departments are "QUALITY and SERVICE"

J. PERRETT & SON
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors and Outfitters
Torbay Road, Paignton Phone 5276
BURBERRY RAINCOATS

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Redford Street Phone 2303 Plymouth

POOLE and DISTRICT

Phone Parkstone 999
MISS H. WILSON
late Vera Mason
Hairdresser
EUGENE Permanent Waving Beauty Culturist
1, Park Terrace Commercial Rd. Parkstone

Adams, Rench & Wright Ltd.
House and Estate Agents
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Roger P. Scroggins

Water in the Morning

It is a custom of Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins to set aside a special time for enjoying certain beauties. They have a day for admiring the first snowfall. That, of course, depends on the weather. They have another day for viewing the flowering crab trees in full bloom; another day for enjoying the elms in full leaf. Not that these two venerable squirrels do not enjoy beautiful sights continually; they

They stood at the edge of the water

do, but they have found that it is very satisfactory to specialize now and again, in looking at some certain thing. By so doing, they have found that life on Boston Common is more fun.

This particular morning was the morning for viewing the waters of the Public Garden lake at sunrise. Since the success of the viewing depended on the sun to a degree, they both leaped from their bed with a single thought: Is the sky clear?

It was—and they shook hands with great satisfaction.

"Breakfast afterward," said Mrs. Scroggins, hurrying to adjust her bonnet and shawl.

"Of course, my dear," said her husband.

There was quiet over everything as they left their home and stepped toward the lake. It too was quiet, as though waiting for something. They stood on the margin of the water and smiled at each other.

"Nice," said Mr. Scroggins. His wife nodded.

They looked at the water, then at the sky, then at the deep green of the trees on the western shore of the lake. A breeze moved through them, and golden brightness appeared.

The squirrels nodded at each other and smiled. The event was moving forward as expected.

They turned from the trees to the water. It was still and mysterious, like an unopened envelope, for several minutes, but as the sun rose higher, stirrings and drippings began to mark the smooth surface. Some people might not find it worth standing to see, nor worthy of any excitement; but the Scrogginses found every small detail of sunrise on the water exciting. They looked and looked, listened and listened.

A bird winged excitedly across the lake. It was Fib. "I like it too," he said.

His friends invited him to watch with them and he thanked them and said he'd be glad to do so.

There was a soft splash.

"What was that?" said Fib.

Mrs. Scroggins smiled. "It's just as nice not to know," she said, and her husband swung his cane to and fro slowly.

A ray of sunlight suddenly struck the water and threw off glints of gold. A voice spoke from the lake.

"Boom," said Mr. Scroggins, and the other two smiled and nodded. "He always speaks," the noted squirrel said, "when the first ray of the sun strikes his home." Fib flew off excitedly, probably to tell others.

When the sun was well up and when it was quite evident that the lake and those in and around it knew that it was, the Scrogginses went home to breakfast.—**George L. Moore.**

With Thought on the Doing

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, and doing whatever you do without a thought of fame.—Anon.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

ALBATROSS

Music is a symphony of sound, but an albatross on the wing is a symphony of sight. This master of sea and sky is the largest web-footed bird. It has a wingspread of 12 feet, a bulk of 20 pounds. It lives in semipolar seas, breeds on the semi-tropic isles of both the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Hawaiian Equivalent of a Clambake

Monitor Camera Club from Edwin B. Hoag, Monterery Park, Calif.

Natives on the island of Oahu preparing the food for a big feast. Individual parcels of pork wrapped in Tie leaves and many a pound of Taro root (which tastes very much like sweet potatoes) are taken from this "oven"

Daily Quotation

TRUE pleasure, rightly understood, is only labor to do good.
—ANON.

Brevities

Brubaker in the New Yorker: At the end of this season the United States will have on hand 14,000,000 bales of surplus cotton. We can go into the 1940 campaign with enough cotton to stick into every American ear.

St. Louis Star-Times: A new model need not be an improvement. The chief purpose is to make old models look so funny that everybody will be ashamed to keep them.

Detroit News: Placing a basin of water within the bird house often encourages wrens and martins to sing, a nature note says. When towel and a cake of soap are added, the temptation is almost irresistible.

In Lighter Vein

Saturday Night Scene

Three-year-old Agnes was trying to prove that she could bathe herself. At long last she called out: "Please Mummy, come wash my back—it's so far behind me!"

Now It Can Be Told

Diner: "Waiter! I have found a leaf in my stew."

Waiter: "That's easily explained sir. We have branches everywhere."—Tit-Bits.

Or Rent One

"I wish I could find out how many relatives I have."

"Why, that's the easiest thing in the world—just buy a summer cottage."—Pearson's.

How Permanent Is a Permanent?

"Is this permanent wave guaranteed to be permanent?"

"Why, yes, indeed. I'm sure you'll like it so much you'll come back soon for another."—Toronto Globe and Mail.

Hey, That Man's In Again!

"You remember how folks used to say that man would never fly like a bird?"

"Yes, but that was aeroneous."

Martyr

"She is a woman who has gone through a great deal for her belief."

"Indeed? What is her belief?"

"She believes she can wear a No. 5 shoe on a No. 7 foot.—Stray Stories.

Too Late to Turn Back

"You say the elopement was rather forced on you?"

"Yes. After she came down the rope ladder, her dad pulled it up."—Wall Street Journal.

Lends Enchantment

First Actor: "The last time I played in this part the people could be heard applauding 10 blocks away."

Second Actor: "Is that so? What was going on there?"—Pasadena Post.

His Story

He swears that the second floor of my house belongs to him and I can't get him out.—Report of a court case.

That's his story and he's sticking to it.—Montreal Star.

A Verse for Today . . .

He sent his word, and healed them, and delivered them from their destructions.—Ps. 107:20.

Odds and Ends

Supporting Oneself

Among single persons in the United States, only one out of ten earns $2,000 a year, and six out of 10 less than $1,000.

From End to End

The average book length novel contains about one mile of type.

Table $45,000

Cicero had a table of "thyine" wood which cost $45,000.

Meteoric Dust

It is asserted that 4,250 pounds of meteoric dust falls upon the earth every hour—51 tons a day.

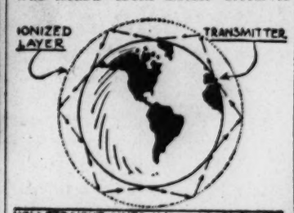
Did You Ever Wonder

How Far Radiocast Signals Carry?

When sounds are made before a "live" microphone in a radiocasting studio, they are picked up and changed or translated into radio waves and sent out by the transmitter.

These radio waves are not electricity itself, sent out across the country like a sort of silent, invisible lightning. Rather, they are similar to light waves, heat waves, X-rays, etc. Also, like the other waves mentioned, radio waves travel at a speed of approximately 186,000 miles per second.

The first successful radiocast was by Prof. Reginald Fessenden, who was heard from Brant Rock to



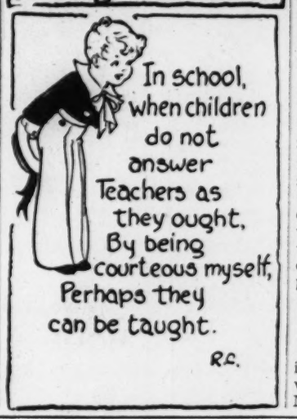
Plymouth, Mass., a distance of 12 miles. In 1914 it was considered quite a feat when Marconi spanned 50 miles with his voice. Eight years later, with the perfecting of the radio beam, the range of radio was vastly extended; and in 1923 the first radiocast was heard across the Atlantic Ocean.

Today, however, signals have been known to circle the earth. This was determined by observing that the returning radio waves were heard at the sending point at intervals of about one-seventh of a second after they were put on the air. Since the waves travel 186,000 miles a second, one-seventh second is plainly about the interval needed for the waves to make a circuit of the globe.

Since the earth is ball-shaped, and radio waves (like light waves) tend to travel in straight lines, it might logically raise a question as to how the waves manage to bend to form a circle and return to the starting point.

The answer is thought to lie in the presence of the Kennelly-Heaviside layer, a blanket of ionized gas which surrounds the earth and has the power of reflecting radio waves, causing them to "bounce back" to earth. The course of the radio waves round the globe would appear to be a series of reflections, first from the layer and then from the earth, as light waves would be reflected by mirror surfaces, resulting in a zigzag but roughly circular path.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Manly Manners



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Soup for a Penny

Plymouth, Eng.

For 92 years the Plymouth Soup Society has provided and distributed hot soup to those in need, during the winter months. The original boiler, dating back to 1847, although rather the worse for wear, is still in use, and each boilerful costs about 30 shillings to make.

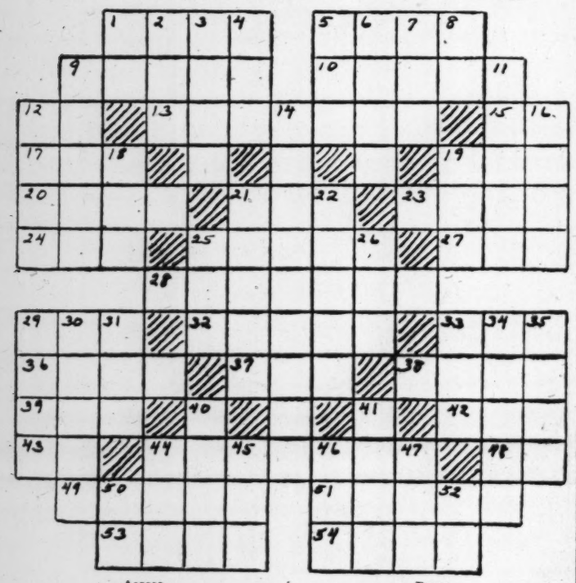
When the plan was first operated, the organizers collected money from the citizens in addition to making a small charge for a basinful of soup; and when there was a surplus in the exchequer, this was wisely invested so that today a quart of good meat soup, flavored with peas and onions, and complete with a hunk of bread, can be purchased by those in need for one penny.

The Goal Is a Step Farther

To be content with what one has is a virtue, but to be content with what one is must be failure.—W. Macdougall.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What apostle founded many churches?
5—Who was one of those who signed covenant with Nehemiah?
9—What national monument in Arizona is about 80 miles from Phoenix?
10—What is first month of Jewish ecclesiastical calendar?
12—Myself.
13—Mt. Elbert, Colorado, is highest peak of what range?
15—Symbol for aluminum is what?
17—What is a town of northwestern Iraq on the Euphrates?
19—Poem suited to be set to music is what?
20—In Scripture, young of the camel is called what?
21—What is a large ladle?
23—What is coarse chaff of ground grain?
24—Signal stage of history is called what?
25—What American naval hero was born in Scotland?
27—What is loose sleeveless outer garment worn by Arabs?
28—What was a city of ancient Egypt?
29—What insect has transparent wings?
32—What substance is made from raga, straw, bark, wood, etc.?
33—James Whitcomb Riley was born in what month (abbr.)?
36—Who was the Ahohite of Chron. 11:29?
37—In speaking of Biblical Serah, what pronoun would you use?
38—What silver coin would you spend in Italy?
39—Who was father of Amminadab?
42—Allow.
43—What is a unit of measurement in typography?
44—If you visited Sunflower State, whom would you see?
48—Symbol for tellurium is what?
49—The white poplar is what?
51—What Irish poet was born in 1779?
53—Sodium chloride is what?
54—What is pin or spindle on which a wheel revolves?

Down

1—What is a river of Italy?
2—What is name of a commune of Belgium?
3—What State lies north of Arizona?
4—What is an antonym of "high"?
5—What insect is mentioned in Book of Proverbs?
6—What is a famous French health resort?
7—What is a valuable timber and shade tree?
8—Symbol for natrium is what?
9—Who sings role of Radames in "Aida"?
11—Who was eldest son of Aaron and Elisheba?
12—What is a club used as an offensive weapon?
14—The Colossi of Memnon are statues of whom?
16—What is a river of Siberia?
18—What is the Cotton State (abbr.)?
19—What money of account was introduced into England by Danish invaders?
21—Prophet Jonah is called what in Book of Matthew?
22—What is an American Indian conical tent?
25—Where is Toyama (abbr.)?
26—What is a seaport town of Oman, Arabia?
28—What is fuel in a state of combustion?
30—What South American ruminant is allied to the camel?
31—What replaces potato as staple food in tropical climates?
33—The olive berry yields what?
34—Where was city of Knossos?
35—What is a county of northwestern Mississippi?
40—Hinged cover of a piano keyboard is called what?
41—What is name of a college at Galesburg, Ill.?
44—What is a large New Zealand parrot?
45—Spicer's web is what?
46—What is another name for the candlenut tree?
47—What silver coin would you spend in Peru?
50—Bachelor of Science (abbr.).
52—Symbol for rhenium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Sudden Change*

By LE PELLEY

AFTER THE 10TH LAP TUBBY TAKES BUDDY'S PLACE DRIVING NO. 44
WOW — WHAT A LEAD! HERE'S WHERE I OPEN UP
IT LOOKS AS IF THE RACE IS ALREADY WON BY THAT LITTLE NUMBER 44 ... DRIVEN NOW BY BENJAMIN "TUBBY" DUBBS! HE HAS A HALF-LAP LEAD....
INTO THE TWELFTH LAP NOW..... "44" IS NEARLY A LAP AHEAD. THE BLUE ARROW IS THE NEAREST RIVAL. BENJAMIN DUBBS LOOKS LIKE AN EASY WINNER!
NO... WAIT A MINUTE...
THE BLUE ARROW MAY BE THE WINNER AFTER ALL !!
PLUNKY...
YOU CAN'T WIN NOW !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That Was Close!*

"Well, Joan hasn't seen me since I've been clipped," Ol' Togo said today. "That's fine." T.W. wagged—
But just then we saw Joan coming down the street!
T.W. and I put on a fancy act to keep Joan from rounding the corner.
Until Ol' Togo could get out of sight!
"Oh, Boy!" I wagged to T.W. "That was a close shave!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Never a Dull Moment*

By THE HAGERS

THE GUESTS AT BAR X SEEMED TO FEEL THEY SHOULD AT ALL TIMES HAVE A MEAL.
THE PORCHES WERE NOT SAFE TO USE WHILE CARELESS PLAYERS PITCHED HORSESHOES.
OUR LIVING-ROOM THE WHOLE DAY LONG WAS USED BY GUESTS WHO PLAYED PING-PONG.
POOR AUNT MATILDA HAD NO FUN. I KNEW THAT SOMETHING MUST BE DONE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The WPA Strike

However deep may be individual sympathy in the United States toward the lowly WPA worker, the national judgment is pretty sure to be that the American Federation of Labor building trades unions are acting very misguidedly in urging WPA workers to go on strike.

If the Nation had not been plunged deeper and deeper into debt in the past six years without achieving anything more than half-hearted recovery; if every zone of government, local, state, and national, were not pressed to the limit for enough revenue to pay current expenses—of which direct relief is a very large factor; if there were not the manifest need for curtailment of puolic expenditures of every description; then the demand by WPA workers that Congress restore immediately the prevailing wage might be received with more favorable public response.

Proponents of the prevailing wage, the union wage, for WPA workers assert that thus far it has maintained labor standards in the building trades. Without this protection—that is, if WPA carpenters, electricians, painters and other craftsmen are paid on a relief scale instead of union—labor fears that union standards in the building trades will be depressed. On the other hand, the unions might well stop to consider that a very possible reaction to the present strike may be a wave of disfavor for the attitude of the trades unions which had helped keep building costs up to what many believe is an artificially and unnecessarily high level.

But the issue is deeper than whether or not trade union standards may be lowered. The purpose of eliminating the prevailing wage clause and requiring a minimum 130-hour month was to keep WPA workers on the job and prevent the skilled workers from using WPA as a backlog while obtaining in addition "a good deal of private employment," as Col. Francis C. Harrington, the administrator, said in Washington yesterday. The WPA chiefs believe that the ruling will have the effect either of keeping WPA workers on the job, or of encouraging the workers to resign for jobs in private enterprise when these can be found. After five years of continuing heavy costs of WPA, leading toward a growing public impression that it has become a permanent institution, this experiment to reduce WPA rolls should receive all possible co-operation rather than resistance.

The present strike agitation may very possibly and very properly react upon those who have launched it by causing public opinion to discern that the prevailing wage rule never was and never will be consistent with the peculiar type of employment afforded by WPA. If selection for this employment were on a basis of efficiency, the demand for standard wages would be justified. But the hiring is not on that basis; it depends on relief status and consequently is a kind of Government benevolence to many of the least efficient. For the building trades unions to assume to tell Congress that it shall not be the judge of these rates, in the light of what the Nation is able to pay, is highly presumptuous.

Mr. Hoover Proposes—

War can be abolished. When it is, proposals such as former President Herbert Hoover's before the International Convention of Christian Endeavor Societies at Cleveland, can be written off as half-measures. But until then all efforts to mitigate the barbarities of war and their effects on women and children deserve serious consideration and intelligent support. Mr. Hoover proposes that the nations should enter into agreement:

1. That vessels laden solely with food supplies should be placed upon the same basis of immunity as hospital ships. They should go freely.
2. That there shall be no bombing of civilian populations and no bombing anywhere except in the field of actual fighting men on land or sea, and at works devoted strictly to munitions.
3. That shipment of food supplies to belligerent nations should be under management and jurisdiction of a commission of the neutral nations.
4. That neutral observers should be continuously in session in every belligerent country to determine the facts of any killing of civilians from the air.

Such an agreement would tend to remove two factors of strategy, both of which fall hardest on the civilian populations: threat of starvation, threat of bombing. The first is implicit in the power to blockade which nations with great navies possess. The second is implicit in the mighty air forces on which some countries have depended for diplomatic success in recent years. Thus Mr. Hoover's proposals may appeal to both sides in the current political conflict in Europe.

Whether it would be possible to reach such an agreement and whether the agreement would stand up better than some others have in time of stress is a question which only experience can answer. Law tends to break down in time of war. Yet moral force has always been an influence on the conduct of nations at war as in peace.

The traditional concept of neutral rights was built up on the basis of moral force. True, these rights were violated. But only reluctantly.

One of the most arresting aspects of Mr. Hoover's proposal is that it would carry over this force of public opinion from the field of protection for neutral rights into the field of protecting the rights of non-combatants even in belligerent countries. Instead of being a bulwark of sheer self-interest, organized neutrality would become an influence for saving others from the worst effects of war. This is much less than the maximum for which peace workers are exerting themselves, of course. But it represents an effort to advance the organized efforts of mankind toward a humane objective. Such thinking is more than ever needed in times like these.

The Merritt Parkway Toll

Levy of a ten cent toll on the new Merritt Parkway in Connecticut should bring into focus the question of diverting gasoline tax and other highway revenues from road building and maintenance. The Merritt Parkway is a particularly good example because it represents the type of super highway that might be more generally built were money available.

It is probably the world's finest, and costliest, highway. It is also one of the safest, for marginal friction is eliminated by running all cross roads under its broad four lanes. Medial friction is minimized by a broad band of greensward in the center. Taken with the very similar Westchester County, New York, parkways with which it connects, it is one of the world's most attractive drives.

Cost of this motorist's wonderland ran up to $1,000,000 a mile. Naturally, this represented a considerable drain on the State's road building resources. To alleviate a stringent condition, the Connecticut Legislature recently voted the toll. Although this has been cheerfully paid, and revenues to date have exceeded expectations, the fact remains that many motorists using the highway are paying an additional tax for using something for which they already have paid a substantial levy.

Inasmuch as this Connecticut development may presage a national trend—hinted at in President Roosevelt's proposals for self-liquidating highways—it should be given the most serious consideration.

California on the Alert

Decisive defeat of Governor Olson's compulsory sickness insurance bill by the California legislative assembly carries two meanings for the student of these latter day social reforms: First, the Pacific Coast legislators obviously were alert to the dangers lurking within the proposal, despite the "progressive" label which the Governor affixed thereto, and second, this repeated rejection of the socialized medicine plan may prove a severe, if not decisive, blow to the Washington-backed scheme for enacting national legislation on the subject after the plan has gained a foothold in a number of States.

Leaders at the National Health Conference at Washington, over which Miss Josephine Roche presided, strongly advised that the insurance plan be pushed in the individual States before making an effort to enact a Federal compulsory sickness insurance law, and this advice was followed. California and Wisconsin were to have been the official 1939 "guinea pigs." California has given its definite answer in the negative, and the proposal appears to have won comparatively little support in the Wisconsin legislature, where it has not been brought to a vote. The Wagner bill in Congress, which was to have helped pave the way for a Federal insurance act by liberal grants to the States for medical aid, has failed to come up for passage.

The California proposal had the vigorous and united opposition of business, which balked at another severe tax. Organized medicine also was antagonistic. The compulsory feature was disapproved by those who do not take recourse to medical treatment, and many of those who do use medicines felt that voluntary insurance plans were preferable.

Projecting Understanding

The whole world in recent years has become intimately acquainted with certain externals of American life—as seen on the films. In some respects, and in some pictures, the various aspects of this life have been fairly and adequately represented. But in the main it cannot be said that American life has been truthfully and fairly represented to the world in the pictures that have been manufactured at Hollywood for the entertainment of cinema crowds. A medium so largely used to satisfy a demand for sensationalism and sentimental romance cannot be expected to yield a consistently representative picture of social life of the United States or any other country.

But it was noticed in England that during the whole period of the visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to Canada and the United States, aspects of American life were repeatedly shown that are too rarely seen on the films. The intense interest with which these pictures of American scenes, public life, people, and social behavior were watched by millions of people in Britain suggests that much more might be done in this way to convey realistic impressions of all aspects of American life to people abroad. When the real thing is put before them it is seen that the interest of a British crowd is awakened.

It is important that people in one country should not merely read about what is happening in another country, but visualize it, constantly seeing its public men in all spheres of activity, its public buildings, its great streets and also scenes from normal life, so that they may become almost as familiar with the appearance and the sounds of a foreign country as their own. Conversely, if they often see another country, they will read more about it. Together the films and the press can go far in breaking down the barriers in international life and building up positive understanding.

The Bookshelf

Natural Science and Society

The world seems to have decided that modern industrialization and mechanization have grown to the stage where they must be considered a second Industrial Revolution, one in which natural science and engineering are playing a far greater part than in the first. That THE SOCIAL FUNCTION OF SCIENCE (New York: Macmillan. $3.50) must be taken into account by researchers is an idea only recently becoming apparent.

The success of the natural scientist is due in part to his protected existence. Driven to satisfy curiosity for its own sake, he has long been willing to fit himself into any order of society which will allow him freedom to follow his main concern. Robert Hooke summed this attitude up back in 1663 shortly after the granting of the Second Charter of Britain's Royal Society, when he wrote:

"The business and design of the Royal Society is—To improve the knowledge of naturall things, and all useful Arts, Manufactures, Mechanick practises, Engynes and Inventions by Experiments—(not meddling with Divinity, Metaphysics, Moralls, Politicks, Grammar, Rhetorick, or Logick)."

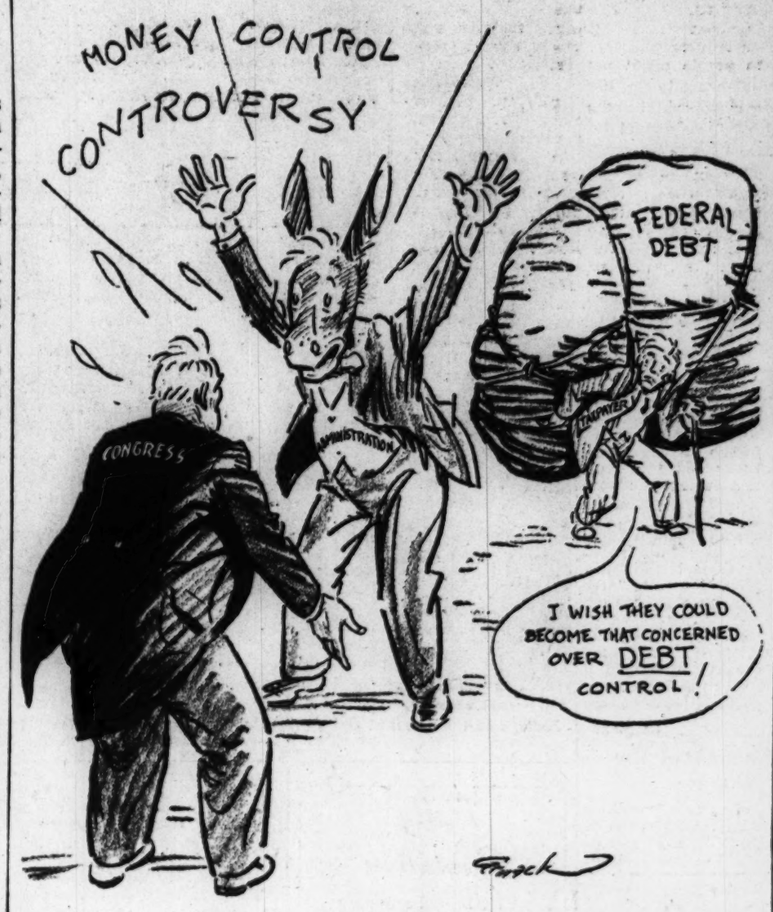
There is no doubt that a career in research still offers adherents an opportunity to escape from the external world.

Equally apparent to the author of this book, Prof. J. D. Bernal, Birkbeck College, University of London, physicist, author, and Fellow of the Royal Society, is that the social function of science, like Topsy, "just growed," while research changed from the occupation of curious gentlemen or ingenious protégés to become an adjunct of industry supported by manufacturers to gain or hold monopolies. In some parts of the world there is a tendency toward sweeping away all previous liberties, making research subservient to the state.

Technological unemployment, according to the author, is the result of directing science toward improvements in material production, and toward the development of war instruments, to the neglect of those applications which would be of more value to human welfare. He charges the sociological sciences have been starved at the expense of the more immediately profitable physical and chemical sciences.

The work is an excellent statistically annotated summary of the present status of natural science. Upon this knowledge might well be built a future worthy of society's present challenge. H. B. N.

Money vs. Debt Control



The Forgotten Cheer

When one has mentioned that he prepared for college at the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute it might be expected that there would be a lifting of the eyebrows and quiet smiles on the part of classmates who received their extra polish at such classic precincts as Lawrenceville, Hill School, or St. Paul's.

And what facial contortions might not these sophisticated college freshmen have shown if they had been told of the school cheer:

"Boom-a-lacka, Boom-a-lacka,
Sis, Boom, Ah!
Institute, Institute,
Rah, Rah, Rah."

But that other cheer that ended with those three shrill barks?—

"S. C. I." "S. C. I." "S. C. I."—

what were the other lines of that pean of praise for the Institute's athletic teams or its greeting to visitors of more or less renown?

Perhaps some alumnus or alumna of the Institute will come forward and recall, report, and thus restore the memory of school days by writing the rest of that forgotten cheer.

The day of the collegiate institutes and academies is passing—in some sections these schools have completely disappeared. But in the years from the sixties to the nineties academies and institutes abounded in the land.

Their graduates reached high distinction in business, in the halls of legislation, on the bench, on college faculties, and especially in the ministry.

The well-beloved educator who served as principal of the S. C. I. over a long period was a devoted Bible student, an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and gave much time to a mission Sunday school in a neglected section of the Institute's suburban neighborhood.

There is a legend that when the Institute opened in the fall, the principal, who was sometimes absent-minded, expressed the hope that the students had "come back with renewed veal and zigor."

He gave sound advice to those students who took their intellectual duties lightly. "You are no longer just boys and girls, but are preparing for your place in the world. Remember that your families are making sacrifices for you and try to show your appreciation by sending home some good report cards."

And one of the other members of the faculty had remarked to an overactive candidate for the mandolin club that it might be better if he became more skillful with his Latin verbs and less adept at plucking mandolin strings.

* * *

Athletics came to the institute with a rush. Two of the faculty were quite good at football. One had been a star halfback at Wesleyan. In those days it was not unethical for a teacher to play on the school team.

It was nothing for the members of the team to walk the mile and a half from the Institute campus to the field across the river, practice vigorously, and then walk back to the school in the gathering dusk—without the benefit of a shower bath.

In one game there had been a dispute over rough play and the officials had decided that the right tackle of "Our Team" would have to leave the game. Our star teacher-halfback from Wesleyan, a gentlemanly player if there ever was one, remonstrated: "You must remember, Mr. Referee, that football is not a game of tiddlywinks." But this argument failed to move the official, and so our right tackle had to retire from the scene of battle.

Everything went along gloriously for a while. Every game was won by the Institute team, until finally in the gathering gray of the last half of a no-score game that fleet back from Mansfield Normal (or was it Wyoming Seminary) ran through the broken field and we came out of our daze to realize that our team had undergone the tragedy of defeat.

But we gave the cheer:

"Boom-a-lacka, Boom-a-lacka,
Sis, Boom, Ah.
Institute, Institute,
Rah, Rah, Rah."

and that other cheer which ended
"S. C. I." "S. C. I." "S. C. I."

What were those other lines?

One of the things that impressed the boys and girls at the Institute who came from the towns and cities was the high standing and general reading of the boys and girls from the hamlets and farms. What a surprise to find upon visits to rural homes that the best magazines and books were in everyday use!

In fact outside of a few discrepancies in regard to the latest styles the country students held their own in every field, and how they could sing and orate!

* * *

The oratorical prize contests at the town's Opera House usually were won by the country boys. Who will ever forget the training in the Institute's attic, with discarded lumber all around, the rafters ringing with the stirring words of "Retributive Justice," or Webster's "Reply to Hayne."

Perhaps "life's most embarrassing moment" in one career came in a debate in an open session of the ultra secret society, Alpha Phi. The topic was: "Do girls from the country or the city make the best wives." Imagine the color of one's face when compelled to take the city side before an audience composed almost entirely of girls from the country!

The young ladies in their Philomathean Club carried on many activities, but of this organization some other writer must tell. A picture of the young women of a class of forty years ago shows that beauty and grace were well up to more modern standards.

School memories come back. One is of the candidate for the ministry who during examination time became obsessed with the idea of throwing his coal pail down the three flights of stairs—and did so.

The Institute had its motto, "There is no royal road to learning," but it was a pleasant road, bordered by the smiles of good comradeship.

With the passing of years the entering classes became smaller and smaller, the income from the endowment fund dwindled, and finally it was announced that the Institute would not open for the fall term. So ended the visible career of the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, but its fine memories linger.

Now what was that cheer that ended with the staccato:

"S. C. I." "S. C. I." "S. C. I."?

LAURANCE HUMPHREY

Mirror of the World's Opinion

It Is *Not* Too Late

Is it too late to make sure that there shall not be war?

Here is the answer: It is not too late if you want peace.

The negotiations for Russia's participation in a defensive pact of peaceful powers can be hurried on if you insist that they shall be.

But that is not the whole of the work that must be done for peace.

The world must know that, while standing firmly against the appeasement of aggressors, we stand no less firmly for justice to all nations.

We British must be ready to contribute from our immense resources to the peace of the world.

We must offer to all nations who are ready to put away the weapons of war an opportunity for partnership in developing world resources.

We must show to all that peace can bring richer rewards than war.

No move has yet come from our Government to such an end.

Let us demand it. Each of us is a part of public opinion. Together we can force our Government to take action which will end the threat of war.

It is not too late.—*Daily Herald*, London.

The Wide Horizon

Nationalism in Islam

By Lothrop Stoddard

Present-day Islam is an important yet uncertain factor in world-politics. Fully 250,000,000 Mohammedans stretch from Morocco to India, and beyond. Moslems have a distinct sense of religious solidarity which, in the past, has tended to bind them together politically for common action. The threat of a Moslem "Holy War" has been a traditional bugbear of European chancelleries.

However, the historic solidarity of the Moslem world has long been modified by Western ideas, especially by the idea of nationality. During the last two decades, especially, the modifying process has been so rapid that Islam may ultimately repeat the evolution which transformed the mystic unity of Medieval Christendom into a group of secularized, absolutely sovereign nation-states.

With Islam in the throes of such a transformation, what are the relative importance of the religious and nationalistic factors? In Palestine, for instance, which factor moves the local Arabs most, and which has the greater effect in enlisting support in neighboring lands? If Britain rejects the demands of Palestinian Arabs, will Britain merely offend Arab nationalism or also anger Moslems everywhere?

To such queries there can be no general answer. Each must be examined on the basis of current facts and tendencies. The reason for this is that nationalism has affected the Islamic world most unequally. In the nationalistic transformation there seem to be three main trends.

* * *

Nationalism, in the true Western sense, has gone farthest in the northern tier of Moslem lands stretching athwart Asia from Turkey through Persia to Afghanistan. The genius of the late Mustapha Kemal Ataturk has transformed his country into a full-fledged nation-state with an ardent secular patriotism that supersedes the traditional religious outlook. Of course the Turks are still Moslems, but they are Turks first and Moslems afterwards. The old "Pan-Islamic" feeling, still strong under the last Sultans, has dwindled to a minor factor.

When we turn to the block of Arabic lands centering in Desert Arabia but including Iraq (Mesopotamia), Syria, Palestine, and Egypt, we find a different picture. Here, too, nationalism has struck deep roots. But it expresses itself in a curious blend of the new patriotism with old religious sentiments. The basic reason for this is that the Arabs, being kinsfolk of the Prophet and speaking the sacred language of the Koran, have always felt themselves Islam's "elect," the fountain-head of both its faith and its culture. To such a people, the secular aspects of Western nationalism could not appeal.

It is when we pass beyond Egypt to the vast belt of North Africa which stretches westward between the Mediterranean Sea and the Sahara Desert that we encounter the strangest manifestation assumed by nationalism in the Islamic world. North Africa has never hitherto developed internal unity of any kind. The population is basically Berber—a "dark-white" stock similar to those of southern Europe. These Berbers, though tenacious of their language and customs, have always been divided into many small tribes. The Arabs conquered and colonized North Africa over a thousand years ago, but they never made it part of the Arab world, as they did in Syria, Iraq, and Egypt. Arab and Berber have never really fused. Pure-blooded Arabs abound, often in large tribal groups; yet they are still, in a sense, foreigners.

* * *

With such factors of discord, North Africa's political life has always been chaotic. Even in Morocco, the Sultan's authority never extended over the mountain tribes. As for the so-called "Barbary States" (Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli), they were little more than port-cities along the coast, the hinterland enjoying complete tribal independence.

Over this confused turmoil, the tide of European conquest began flowing with the French capture of Algiers a century ago until all North Africa became a French possession except Tripoli (Lybia), which was seized by Italy just before the great war. French rule, though materially beneficent, has gradually welded the natives into a common dislike of European rule and hence has generated a common aspiration toward independence. With no historic pasts, these populations desire the forging of a new North African nationality, whose common bond is Islam. Thus we here get a movement which can be expressed only as Pan-Islamic Nationalism — contradictory though the phrase may sound!

Such are the three outstanding trends in the accommodation of Western nationalism to the Islamic world. Except in Turkey, they are still in their early stages. Still, by glimpsing their general direction, we may comprehend many happenings which would otherwise be hard to understand.

A Silver Pastoral

Play the pipe and trip the measure,
Gentlemen, what is your pleasure?
How about a little trade?
That is how the game is played.

Sound the cymbal, pluck the lyre.
Silver prices must go higher.
We are from the silvery West.
That's the metal we love best.

Chorus out the silvery notes.
You can charm us of our votes,
But of course we shall not holler
If you spike the New Deal dollar.

Shout the triumph through the town:
Silver's up; economy's down.
Arm in arm and hand in hand
We're a happy little band.

JOHN D. BEAUFORT